

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

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42d YEAR.

HARTFORD, KY., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916.

NO. 10

WILSON TRIUMPHS IN THE SENATE

Gore's Warning Resolution Tabled

BY A VOTE OF 68 TO 14

Gore Himself Votes With Administration Forces—Two Democrats Voted Nay.

WORDING OF GORE RESOLUTION

Washington, March 3.—By a vote of 68 to 14, a greater majority than they expected, administration forces in the Senate to-day tabled Senator Gore's resolution to warn Americans off the armed ships of the European belligerents and thereby finally quelled in the Senate an agitation which has embarrassed President Wilson in the submarine negotiations with Germany.

Senator Gore's resolution, a substitute by Senator McCumber, a Republican, and an attempt by Senator Gore to strengthen his original proposal, all were defeated at one time on a roll-call on a motion by Senator James, one of the administration whips, to table them. The administration victory in the Senate transferred the fight to the House.

Of the fourteen who voted nay, only O'Gorman and Chamberlain are Democrats.

Forty-seven Democrats voted aye. Senator Gore himself voted to table his resolution. Senators Chamberlain and O'Gorman were the only Democrats to vote against the Administration. The other twelve anti-administration votes were all Republicans. Forty-four Democrats and twenty-two Republicans voted to table the resolution.

The text of the Gore resolution follows:

"Whereas, a number of the leading powers of the world are now engaged in a war of unexampled proportions; and

Whereas, the United States is happily at peace with all of the belligerent nations; and

Whereas, it is equally the desire and the interest of the American people to remain at peace with all nations; and

Whereas, the President has recently afforded fresh and signal proofs of the superiority of diplomacy to butchery as a method of settling international disputes; and

Whereas, the right of American citizens to travel on unarmed belligerent vessels has recently received renewed guarantees of respect and inviolability; and

Whereas, the right of American citizens to travel on armed belligerent vessels rather than upon unarmed vessels is essential neither to their life, liberty nor safety, nor to the independence, dignity or security of the United States; and

Whereas, Congress alone has been vested with the power to declare war, which involves the obligations to prevent war by all proper means consistent with the honor and vital interest of the nation: Therefore be it.

"Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that it is the sense of the Congress, vested as it is with the sole power to declare war, that all persons owing allegiance to the United States should, in behalf of their own safety and the vital interest of the United States, forbear to exercise the right to travel as passengers upon any armed vessel of any belligerent power, whether such vessel be armed for offensive or defensive purposes, and it is the further sense of the Congress that no passport should be issued or renewed by the Secretary of State, or by anyone acting under him, to be used by any person owing allegiance to the United States for purpose of travel upon any such armed vessel of a belligerent power."

It was explained that Senator James had moved to lay not only the Gore warning resolution, but also the so-called corrected resolution on the table. It was necessary then for Senators to express themselves as for warning and on the question of killing an American on an unarmed

merchantman as a cause for war, in one vote.

For that reason Senator Gore voted to table because he did not favor his own substitute and had introduced it merely to get an expression of the Senate on that issue.

The text of Senator Gore's addition to his original resolution and which was tabled with the warning resolution, was as follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the sinking by a German submarine without notice or warning of an armed merchant vessel of her public enemy, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States, would constitute a just and sufficient cause of war between the United States and the German Empire."

RESIGNATION OF BRYAN GAVE HOPE TO GERMANY

Washington, March 4.—President Wilson's position on the international situation, out of which has grown the question of this country's position on the armed merchantmen controversy, was revealed further to-day. He told congressional leaders that it was months after the resignation of former Secretary Bryan before the United States could convince Germany that this nation is in earnest in its position on submarine warfare. He said that the charges made that he wanted to get the United States into war were entirely disproved by his attitude during the last two years. He is willing to do anything except sacrifice the nation's honor in order to maintain the United States at peace. At the same time he did not see how the United States could do anything but sever diplomatic relations with any nation which killed Americans in violation of international law. He represented that the German ambassador and Secretary Lansing have thoroughly discussed the situation, and that the former fully understands that in the event of a complete disagreement diplomatic relations must be broken off. Ambassador Bernstorff, the President says, shares the hope that nothing of the kind will ever occur.

THE GREATEST OCEAN DISASTER YET KNOWN

Paris, March 4.—It was announced at the French ministry of marine here that there were nearly 4,000 men aboard the French auxiliary cruiser La Provence when she sank in the Mediterranean on February 26.

It was stated that aboard the La Provence were staffs of the Third colonial infantry regiment; the Third battalion, a second company of the First battalion; second machine gun company, and one extra company, in all nearly 4,000.

As the ministry of marine on February 29 announced the number of survivors of the La Provence disaster was estimated at 870, it is indicated by the foregoing dispatch that upwards of 3,130 lives were lost.

The loss of more than 3,000 lives is the greatest ocean disaster of modern times. Up to the present the largest number of lives ever lost in one wreck was the White Star liner Titanic, which struck an iceberg off the New Foundland banks on April 14, 1912, and sank with a loss of 1,595 and the rescued numbered 743.

The story of how the La Provence was sunk is yet to be told.

SPEED OF 200 WORDS A MINUTE BY WIRELESS

Chicago, March 4.—A speed of 200 words a minute, said to be a record for wireless transmission, has been accomplished by the wireless station at the Great Lakes Naval Training School. North Chicago, it was announced here.

The speed was obtained through the use of a transmitting relay there and a recently invented receiving machine at a private station here.

Technical details of the machines are to be kept secret, it was said, at the training school.

Thirty words a minute previously has been considered a fast record, according to officials at the station.

Born On Christmas, 1811.

Augusta, Ky., March 6.—Mrs. Malinda Bishop, widow of James Bishop, died here from the infirmities of age. She was born on Christmas day, 1811, in Virginia, and was in her 105th year at the time of her death. One son, James Harvey Bishop, of Cumberland, Md., survives her.

STATE PRIMARY WILL BE COSTLY

For Indiana Taxpayers and Candidates.

THE EXPENSE TO 92 COUNTIES

May Total Between \$400,000 and \$600,000—Fortunes Spent By Candidates.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BIG

Indianapolis, March 4.—That the State-wide primary, to be held in Indiana next Tuesday is going to be an expensive proposition both to taxpayers and candidates for office is the opinion of political leaders of all parties. There is much speculation as to what it will cost the State and these estimates vary, but no estimate has been lower than an average of \$5,000 a county. The lowest estimate, therefore, is \$460,000 for the ninety-two counties of the State. Some politicians think the cost will run to \$600,000.

Marion county, in which Indianapolis is situated, has already appropriated \$34,000 to pay the expenses of the primary. Some county officials say this will not be enough. Some of the smaller counties may not have to spend, it is estimated, more than \$3,000. But the larger counties, like Lake, Vigo, St. Joseph, Allen and Vanderburg, and perhaps a few others, will, it is believed, have to pay out \$15,000 or more. Until all the printing bills are in, however, it will not be possible to ascertain the cost of the primary with any certain degree of accuracy.

That the primary is hitting the candidates hard, there is no question. Practically all of the political leaders say that there was never any candidate who made a canvass for an office, to be nominated at a convention, that ever spent anything like what the primary is costing. The greatest item of expense in the primary is for newspaper advertising. The candidates are using this method of appealing to the voter more than ever before.

Because of the lack of contest, the Democratic candidates for the higher offices have not been called to spend large amounts. The Progressive candidates are spending practically nothing. It is the Republicans who are making the strenuous campaign.

Republican candidates for United States Senators and Governor—and there are three each for these two offices—are making great appeal to the voters by displaying their photographs, with reading matter, in the newspapers. The increase in the use of this sort of advertising has been marked. Most of the advertisements are two columns wide and ten inches or twenty inches long. There are about 160 regular Republican newspapers in the State and about forty others carrying this advertising. One insertion of the usual twenty-inch ad. in these papers costs \$1,000 at a conservative estimate. Republican candidates for Senator and Governor have had such advertisements in this string of newspapers anywhere from three to a dozen times. This repetition is explained by the fact that some of the men began their active campaign last August while others began theirs later.

Campaign buttons, stickers, cards, posters, street car ads and pennants have been distributed with a lavish hand.

Next to the advertising, the next item of expense probably, is for transportation and hotel bills of the candidates and their managers. The motor car has played a great part in the primary. With the use of this means of transportation, a candidate is able to address several meetings a day. All the candidates for Senator and Governor claim they have visited every county in the State at least once, and it is understood that one of the senatorial candidates is making his third trip to every county in the State.

Postage has been a big item of expense. It is estimated that each candidate has sent out from 100,000 to 200,000 pieces of mail and most of this has gone "first class." The printing of circulars has also cost a lot of money.

Not the least of the candidates'

expenses has been the maintenance of headquarters, consisting of large suites of rooms in downtown hotels or office buildings in Indianapolis. Some of the candidates even have maintained headquarters recently in the larger cities of the State, outside of the capital. This has meant the employment of clerks, stenographers and messengers, all of which has cost considerable. Telephone and telegraph tolls will run into hundreds of dollars.

Various estimates have been made as to the amount the different candidates will spend. Some are speculating that two of the most active candidates for Governor and two for Senator will have expended close on to \$200,000 at the close of primary day. They figure that it will cost each one approximately \$50,000. The expenses will not cease until the polls are closed, as some of the candidates, it is declared, will have motor cars at every precinct in the State to see that their friends get to the polls, as well as hired workers at the 3,177 voting precincts.

WEAPONS BY CARLOADS DISCOVERED IN BASTILE

Boston, March 3.—Many cartloads of knives, chisels, files and black-jacks, relics of unsuccessful plans of escape from the House of Correction at Deer Island during a half century, were found to-day between the walls of the old prison, which are being repaired.

The collection was explained by officials as representing the efforts of prisoners at various times to rid themselves of smuggled articles, when the signal was passed along the corridors that officers were making a general search of the cells.

Ventilators communicate with the space between the walls, and the contraband articles were thrown through the openings.

FIREMAN JUMPED AND WAS GROUND TO DEATH

Henderson, Ky., March 4.—The body of R. T. Johnson, fireman of L. & N. northbound "Dixie Flyer," who met his death at 10 o'clock last night, when the engine was derailed in the local yards, was recovered from under the engine at 3 o'clock this morning. Johnson leaped from the cab when the engine left the rails and was caught underneath. His body was ground to fragments; the largest part found was the left leg. Engineer Manning remained at his post and escaped injury. Manning had been running on this division for thirty years and last night was the first wreck he ever experienced.

Young Bride Takes Poison.

Lexington, Ky., March 3.—Zelma Frederick Maloney, a 15-year-old bride of two weeks, is in a critical condition at St. Joseph's Hospital, this city, following an attempt at suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. The cause assigned for her attempt at self-destruction is that she received a reproachful letter from her husband, Frank Maloney, in which he said that he would no longer support her. Owing to the youth of the bride the case is attracting considerable attention.

Farmer's Wife Ends Life.

Shelbyville, Ky., March 4.—Mrs. Charles Rogers, the wife of a farmer living three miles east of Bagdad, committed suicide at 11 o'clock this morning by cutting her throat with a razor. Mr. Rogers, two of their five children and two other persons were in the room at the time, but the act was committed before any realized her purpose. Mrs. Rogers had been ill for some weeks. She was 58 years old.

Wins Two Prizes.

Frankfort, Ky., March 3.—Olga Check Ferguson, of Logan county, was awarded the prize as the champion tomato grower of Kentucky to-day in the Girls' Canning Club contests. She is given the State prize of \$25 and the County prize of \$15. She raised 5,944 pounds of tomatoes on one-tenth of an acre and put up 1,076 cans of tomatoes.

Late Train Saves Life.

Bedford, Ind., March 3.—Only for the lateness of an early southbound fast mail, due here before daylight, a tramp giving his name as "John Doe" would be in the morgue instead of jail to-day. He was found lying across the Monon tracks in the yards north of the station and instead of being dead, as supposed, was only "dead" drunk.

WARNING NOTICE ACTION DELAYED

In the House For Various Reasons.

NO DOUBT AS TO THE RESULT

When Vote Is Taken—Bryan's Presence In Washington Complicates Situation.

SOME REASONS FOR THE DELAY

Washington, March 4.—The House again to-day postponed action on proposals to warn American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships, defeat of which has been requested by President Wilson to strengthen his hands in the negotiations with Germany. It was decided that not before Tuesday would a vote be taken, and a wearying day of conferences and maneuvering left more doubt than ever as to just what form the House action, when the time finally came, would take.

Supporters of the President in his stand for the right of Americans to safety aboard merchantmen bearing arms, reiterated that there was no uncertainty that the House sooner or later would follow the lead of the Senate in killing the warning proposals. The problem of framing a parliamentary plan, however, which will have the necessary committee sanction, and which will be assured of acceptance by the House itself, remained unsolved.

Some representatives professed to see in the arrival in the Capital of Williams Jennings Bryan, who filled a speaking engagement here to-night, a development which might further complicate the situation confronting the President's supporters in the House. Mr. Bryan conferred during the afternoon with many of his friends, including some members of Congress, and discussed the movement for a congressional warning, which he is known to favor. He denied, however, as did those with whom he talked, that he was on the ground to help organize opposition to the President's desires.

House leaders advanced many reasons in support of their decision against a vote to-day or Monday on the recommendation of the Foreign Affairs Committee that the McLeMORE warning resolution be tabled. Prominent among them was the failure of the Rules Committee to agree after a long session on what sort of rule should be brought in to govern debate. Acting Chairman Pou and Representative Garrett, of the committee, went to the White House to-night to discuss that feature with President Wilson.

Other reasons contributing to the delay included:

Insistence of some Democrats, including Democratic Leader Kitchin, that instead of voting on the Foreign Affairs Committee recommendation to table Representative McLeMORE's resolution, there be reported a substitute requiring a straight vote on a warning resolution.

Absence of many Democratic members from Washington on weekend trips.

Unwillingness by Speaker Clark to entertain a tabling motion on Monday, which is unanimous consent day.

Pleas of Indiana Democrats that no vote be taken before the Indiana primaries are held next Tuesday.

The desire of many members for the longest possible delay in the hope that they never will have to go on record on the proposition.

Doubt as to the temper of Republican members.

Soon after the House convened to-day Acting Chairman Pou announced that his committee had decided there should be no vote until Monday. Then Speaker Clark added to the perplexities of those in charge of the President's fight by announcing he would not recognize a motion to bring the proposal up Monday because it was unanimous consent day.

An informal meeting of Democratic members of the Rules Committee, Majority Leader Kitchin, Chairman Flood, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the Speaker followed. In the course of a lively two hours' session on the question of framing a rule, Mr. Kitchin brought forward

his proposal for a straight warning resolution. The President's backers refused to entertain the suggestion. The attitude of the Administration was plainly, they said, for killing the McLeMORE resolution on the floor and making an end of the whole matter.

GIRLS THREATEN STRIKE TO GAIN SHORTER SKIRTS

Sandusky, O., Mar. 6.—This city may pop into the limelight at almost any time as the scene of something out of the ordinary in the way of a strike.

Girls employed in ice cream parlors, confectionery stores, post-card stands and restaurants threaten to resist what they consider an attempt by their employers to tell them what they shall wear.

The trouble started when a girl lost her job in a downtown restaurant because she insisted on wearing a skirt which in the opinion of her employer was too short.

"I'm afraid some of my patrons might object," said the employer, "and you'll have to put a ruffle on it or quit."

The girl quit. Fuel was added to the flame when a server in an ice cream parlor lost her job because she refused to wear waists a little higher at the neck.

Much talk of girls organizing a union is heard. If they do Mme. Fashion will be to blame.

The girls out of jobs here will hunt new jobs in Cleveland.

MONTH'S TOLL BRITISH VESSELS IS SIXTY-NINE

London, March 4.—An official communication, issued to-night concerning marine losses says:

"British wrecks reported to the Board of Trade in February aggregated 69, involving a loss of 420 lives. Included in the wrecks were 42 steamships of a total tonnage of 56,856.

Ten of these steamers were sunk by enemy warships, with a loss of 36 lives; 5 by mines, with a loss of 176 lives; 1 by a mine or submarine, with a loss of 8 lives, and 1 by bombs from a Zeppelin, with a loss of 13 lives.

Of 27 sailing ships lost 6 were sunk by enemy warships."

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS HOLDS ONE FOR 17 DAYS

Oconto, Wis., March 4.—A sleeping sickness in a new form has developed here, but Dora Henderson, the victim of the longest sleep on record in Wisconsin, has recovered.

Five others have been ill of the same mysterious complaint and three died, while the other two recovered after sleeping more than five days.

Miss Henderson slept for 17 days, with only one day of consciousness between her two long naps. To-day however, she was declared to be out of danger.

The first sufferer was Harold Bodie. He slept five days and was artificially fed. At the end of the fifth day he died. Two others slept three or four days and died.

COOK INHERITS \$52,000 AND TAKES A VACATION

Henderson, Ky., March 4.—Mrs. Laura O'Brien, 63 years old, of this city, has been notified that she will receive \$52,000 from the estate of Robert H. O'Brien, who died in Ireland several months ago. Mrs. O'Brien has been employed for twenty years as a cook, and notwithstanding her advanced age, she is found at her post of duty every day. When notified of her good fortune, she was so surprised that she left her work in the kitchen of a boarding house and said she would take a rest—the first in over twenty years.

Resignation Rumor Denied.

Washington, March 4.—Aroused by the publication of reports yesterday that President Wilson, because of the strain of the foreign situation, was considering resigning from office, the White House to-day issued this formal statement:

"When Secretary Tumulty's attention was called to the story appearing in certain papers that the President had resigned or was considering resigning, he said:

"An American newspaper that would publish a story of that kind in a situation like the one which now confronts America, dishonors itself."

The man who acts contrary to his wife's advice and falls down, never fears the last of it.

THE LOOSE LEAF FLOOR—MEANING

It's the Enemy Of the Tobacco Grower

AND BIG TOOL OF THE TRUST

Farmer Is At A Great Disadvantage When Selling By This Plan.

EQUITY IS THE ONLY RELIEF

(H. G. Tank in Organized Farmer.)

To the organized farmer of the central and northwestern States and to the average reader the above heading does not mean anything, but to the tobacco grower in Kentucky the Loose Leaf Floor system of selling tobacco is a great deal worse than the Chamber of Commerce method of selling grain or the Commission Graders method of selling farm products in the central markets.

I was surprised upon visiting several of the Loose Leaf Floors to see the tobacco growers bring their tobacco, place it in the baskets provided for that purpose, have them placed all in a row on the floor of the house; to see the auctioneer walking along one side of each row of baskets, the tobacco buyers walking along the other side and from the time that the first bid was made the auctioneer talking continually, but no one understanding him and I doubt if he knew himself what he was talking about and the only thing I caught by the closest attention were the final words of the auctioneer when he said "Sold to the American Tobacco Company at 4.90."

I was informed by men who knew and understood the game that this method of the auctioneers was used so that the farmers who were watching the sale of their tobacco would not understand any of the bids that were made.

To say that I was surprised is certainly putting it mild, because, as I looked back four, five and six years I saw the organized Equity tobacco growers pooling their tobacco, selling it as one united force and getting an average of from seven to eight cents per pound and then to realize that the Combine with its many methods of destroying the organization had secured a foothold and had destroyed it completely until today the Kentucky grower is selling at an average of four or five cents, or considerably lower than the cost of production.

Merchants, bankers and professional men with whom I had an opportunity to discuss this matter were all opposed to the Loose Leaf Floor system and stated that organization of the tobacco growers must come again.

One of the most prominent men of Owensboro, an ex-Circuit Court Judge, by the way, stated that he estimated that that city alone lost \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 annually because of the present methods of selling tobacco as compared to the method employed by the American Society of Equity.

The conditions surrounding the Kentucky Tobacco Grower are deplorable, tenant houses standing vacant because the tenants had their choice of either starving or moving somewhere else, and they moved; tobacco growers using the money that they secured for the 1915 crop to pay the 1914 debts incurred for the necessities of life.

The Tobacco Trust has a peculiar way of operating and among its methods employed to keep the farmers from organizing is, that in every district they usually take one or two men's tobacco and bid it up to a very good price. This remarkable sale is then published broadcast throughout the entire State by the hired press of the Trust, and farmers are made to believe that the Loose Leaf Floor system is the only system that will lead them to eternal happiness. These few men that receive these splendid prices then act as the especially appointed guardians of the Tobacco Trust's interests and proclaim its great ability to help the farmers out of their trouble.

I have seen men who will sell their brother's interest for a few pennies, but I believe there are men in Kentucky who would sell the welfare and the homes of their fellowmen in an entire community for a few pennies. We look with abhorrence on Judas betraying Christ for a small sum of money, but what of the men that are betraying their neighbors in Kentucky today?

The Trust is cunning and is now demonstrating its remarkable ability to study human nature in Ken-

tucky and they know that the system of Loose Leaf Floor is meeting with condemnation on every hand by the intelligent and thinking men, consequently they must offer to the growers another system and they are going to do it in the form of a new co-operative tobacco company the exact name of which I do not recall. It originates from the same source that the Consolidated Tobacco Organization and the Loose Leaf Floor system originated from and the same results can be expected.

Men of Kentucky should realize the benefit derived from the organization that has stood firm through all these years, the organization that is today the most powerful, the most active farm organization in existence—the American Society of Equity. Much as I would like to see these men forget all about tobacco, which is really the cause of all your troubles, and commence raising other crops and go into the live stock industry for which your State is well adapted, if you must raise tobacco, sell it through an organization and the conditions that I have pictured and that you know are true, will never exist again.

The Loose Leaf Floor system must go, and it will go just the same as any other system that does not originate nor is controlled by the organized producers.

MOTHER WAS BORROWING AS CHILDREN PERISHED

Cleveland, O., March 3.—Three children, cowering together under a mattress in an upstairs room of their home, were suffocated here while rescuers were battering down the doors in an effort to reach them.

The tots, children of Mrs. Rose Ehrbacher, had been locked in the house while the mother had gone to a neighbor's to borrow a cup of flour for use at supper. While the mother was away fire started in the kitchen. The children, unable to get out of the house, ran up to a bedroom and crawled under a mattress on a bed. The flames attracted neighbors and the firemen were called.

Mrs. Ehrbacher was frantic when she returned and found the house in flames with the children inside. Firemen managed to extinguish the blaze and fight their way upstairs. They found the three children, Fred, 3 years old; Joseph, 5, and Martha, 6, dead under the mattress. The flames had not reached them, but they had been suffocated.

For Your Child's Cough.

If your child has a cold, nose runs or coughs much, get a small bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It's a pleasant Pine-Tar-Honey syrup, just what children like and just the medicine to soothe the cough and check the cold. After taking, children stop fretting, sleep good and are soon entirely well. Insist on Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. 25c at your druggist.

HOW LONG WOULD WE LAST IN SUCH A CASE?

After 18 months of exhausting war, after a kingdom which contains less than two-thirds of the population of the empire has lost close to 2,500,000 men, Germany is launching an attack on Verdun with 350,000 infantry and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of guns.

How long would our present armed forces last under such an impact?

How long would it take 350,000 veteran troops, landed at unprotected points on our coast and backed by sufficient artillery, to take Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Seattle or San Francisco?

How long will it take Congress to act on facts which every intelligent citizen knows, and provide an army and a fleet sufficient to protect this land from insult and invasion?—[Chicago Journal.]

A sore throat can be treated best from the outside. The throat should be rubbed gently with Ballard's Snow Liniment. Apply at night and cover with a cotton cloth bandage; by morning the soreness will disappear. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Z. Wilbur Mitchell, Beaver Dam, Advertisement.

Stomach Turns To Leather.

Arthur R. Green, an Auburn attorney, accompanied by Dr. R. F. Rooney, is going to San Francisco, where he will have his stomach removed by a San Francisco specialist. Green's case is one of a very few of its kind on record. His stomach is hardening like leather and has not performed any of its functions for months.

Specialists believe it possible for him to live a number of years without a stomach, the other organs doing its work, if he is careful about his diet. He will have to eat less, but more frequently.—[Auburn (Cal.) Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.]

But when it takes a young man 15 minutes to assist a girl to put on her jacket, she is neither his sister by birth or refusal.

BELGIANS LINED UP IN THE SNOW

And Rain For Daily Ration Of Soup.

3,000,000 PEOPLE DESTITUTE

Would Be Wholesale Starvation If Importation Of Food Was Stopped.

WAIT HOURS FOR MEAGER MEAL

London, March 3.—Frederick C. Wolcott, who spent three weeks in Belgium and Northern France investigating for the Rockefeller Foundation the work of the Relief Commission of which Herbert C. Hoover is the head, makes the following conclusions:

"There would be wholesale starvation within three or four weeks if the importation of food into Belgium were stopped.

"In Northern France the percentage of indigent people is even greater than that in Belgium, because there are virtually no native supplies.

"The clothing situation in Belgium and Northern France demands very serious consideration. Unless the work of providing clothing is kept up at a regular rate there will be very serious suffering."

Mr. Wolcott, in his report, says he was greatly impressed by the efficiency of the relief work and he recommends that money intended for Belgium or France be entrusted to the commission. Mr. Wolcott said to the Associated Press:

"If any who cavil at the sending of relief supplies into Belgium could only visit Belgium and see personally the plight of the suffering people they would come back as eager for the continuance of the work as I am."

Of the 7,000,000 inhabitants in Belgium, Mr. Wolcott said 3,000,000 are virtually destitute and drawing daily one meal consisting of the equivalent of three thick slices of bread and a pint of soup. He added:

"Depots for the distribution are only large enough to accommodate between thirty and fifty people, so a long line of hungry people extends into the street for a block or more. Most of those who wait are so poor that they have no protection in the shape of an umbrella or a thick coat against the discomfort of stormy days."

"I have seen thousands of people lined up in snow or rain, soaked and chilly, waiting for bread and soup. I have returned to the distributing stations at the end of the day and have found men, women and children sometimes still standing in line, but later compelled to go back to their pitiful homes—cold, wet, miserable. It was not until eighteen weary hours afterward that they got the meal they missed."

"There is another stratum of society just above the poorer working people which is only partly destitute, but even these must swallow their pride and stand in line every day for the supplementary ration. Most of them are mothers and fathers who have children only partly nourished."

"Picture the mental condition of people without work for more than a year and a half, daily face to face with the possibility of starvation, cut off from communication with the outside world, by barbed wire and armed cordons of a conquering foreign army."

"In every Belgian city fortnightly bulletin boards are placarded with a bright pink paper German affiche on which the Belgians can read the names of their fellow-countrymen and women who have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from a year to a lifetime for offenses against the German rule."

Mr. Wolcott said the percentage of indigent was greater in Northern France than in Belgium, because of the lack of native supplies. The most destitute in France and Belgium, he said, were reduced to one suit of clothes. The commission, in accordance with its policy, is anticipating the wants of the population and purposes buying cloth by the bolt and having it made up by the natives for wear. The children of Northern France have suffered badly for want of clothing and particularly of shoes. The report concludes:

"The conclusion I have arrived at and am going with a perfectly open mind to report to the Rockefeller Foundation, which has no connection with Mr. Hoover's organization, is that the need is great both for food and clothing in Belgium and Northern France. There would be wholesale starvation within three or

four weeks if the importation of food were stopped.

"The need will continue great for many months after peace is declared. Factories have been stripped of their machinery. There is a complete stagnation of industry. It will take months to rehabilitate these industries and to start the wheels again."

OPPOSED TO THE OLD ROAD WORKING SYSTEM

To the Fiscal Court of Ohio County: Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned voters and road hands of Beaver Dam Magisterial District No. 2, of Ohio county, Kentucky, do earnestly request said court to meet us and the road hands of the other respective Magisterial Districts of the county, at Hartford, Ky., March 11, 1916, at the County Union of the A. S. of E., at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of advising together whether or not the plan adopted by the Fiscal Court at its last session in regard to working the roads, will be acceptable to the people. In justice to all concerned and in fairness too, we, who have the burden to bear, that is, the farmers of this county, and more especially, those between the ages of 18 and 50 years, feel it would be putting more than their share on them. Therefore we, the committee appointed to get this matter before the honorable court and the people of this county, trust and believe that the Fiscal Court will give this matter due consideration.

The following are a few of the reasons we have against working the road under the old system:

1. The law is not just that compels the overseer to take the place, (it is a fine of from \$5.00 to \$25.00 if he refuses), without compensation except his road poll tax. Said overseer to warn in hands, keep up his section of road and all culverts and bridges under 20 feet. Said overseer to be liable to indictment and fine if he fails to keep roads and bridges free from obstruction and in good repair.

2. We don't think it right for the boys to work on the roads before they are of legal age, nor would we think much of any one who would cry "back to the farm," and encourage such a system. We think it unfair to the road hands to ask them to furnish their own tools and without any compensation whatever to keep up the roads and bridges. The old system would be less than half of the wealth of the county keeping the roads.

3. The roads of this county are public property, same as the court house and jail, and it would be as fair to ask the road hands to keep latter in repair. As we understand it, the Fiscal Court went back to the old system for two reasons, viz.: Lack of funds and public sentiment. Without censuring any one, we fear it was not made public enough. We feel that there should be an expression from the "boys in the trenches." And if a majority of them are against keeping up the roads by the old system, we don't think the fiscal court should ask it, nor do we believe they will.

JOE BARRETT,
C. N. TAYLOR,
Committee.

FIGHTING A LA BOWIE IN EUROPEAN TRENCHES

One of the developments of the trench warfare in Northern France has been the employment of dirks as weapons for offensive use at close quarters. In narrow traverse and parallels, where there is not room to swing a bayonet-tipped rifle, the tactics of our own Colonel Bowie have been found well adapted to the needs of the moment. There was at first much objection to the idea among British soldiers, who did not regard it as a "sporting" proposition and stigmatized it as "assassination."

But this first feeling has since been overcome. The problem confronted by the French and British military authorities now is the procurement of an adequate supply of knives and dirks. Most of those on the market have proved too flimsy for the vicious usage demanded in trench fighting. It would seem as if the hunting knife, widely known in this country, would amply fill the requirements of the case. For a time the French tried a knife devised for a thrusting blow held by a loop handle that passed around the knuckles; but a few experiments developed that a cutting edge and some length of blade were necessary as well as a sharp point. The dirks so far used seem to be from six inches to a foot in length. The idea is traceable to the Gurkhas of the Indian Army Corps, whose kukris were employed with savage effect in the few chances the Indians had at close order fighting they prefer. It is suggested that the dirks should be kept in leather sheaths slung under the soldier's armpits.

Even if a man acknowledges that he has faults he seldom owns up to those his friends accuse him of having.

DEAD SOLDIERS STOOD UPRIGHT

Not Having Any Room To Fall.

A SCENE OF AWFUL CARNAGE

The Deafening Roar Of Artillery Drowned Out All Other Noises.

EXPERIENCE OF TWO SOLDIERS

Paris, Feb. 29.—Military critics here express the opinion that the German forces, which at the beginning of the battle around Verdun numbered probably half a million, now exceed 750,000. "The situation is now decidedly better," is the phrase commonly used this morning in the Paris press, regarding the struggle for the great French stronghold. The French are beginning to reach vigorously against the German "bludgeon strokes," which are having less and less effect, and are being delivered with diminished energy. It is expected, however, that they will be renewed again to-day, but at new points. The fact that the battle is now shifting is taken as a sign that the German general staff has begun to despair of making a real impression on the French defense.

"I fought since the beginning of the war," says a soldier who has returned to Paris, and who was present at the fighting at Ornes. "I saw the shambles at Suippes and Houaïn. They were nothing to what I saw last week. The enemy advanced, and we retired under orders, but we killed them by the dozen. It was so terrible that I, who have watched my comrades fall around me almost with indifference, shudder as my memory recalls those scenes."

"As their battalions advanced upon us they were in serried masses, by files of twenty. The shrapnel from our 75-millimetre guns and the projectiles from our heavy artillery fell among them, and you could see the great gaps, as if a mower had passed with a scythe. Then high explosive shells which burst on contact fell, and limbs shot into the air. We were so close that pieces of their torn flesh fell among us. Eventually we reached Moncourt and took shelter for a time in a wood. Although it was 3 o'clock in the morning, the bursting shells made it as clear as day, giving the battlefield the aspect of a fairy scene."

"From behind us the French artillery fired into the German masses, the German shells flying over our heads toward the Douaumont section. Then our machine guns, placed in batteries every five yards, began to play, and we saw the dead in groups upright, where there was not room to fall. From Moncourt I followed the supply road to Fleury, where I took the light railway toward Verdun. The heavy guns near Douaumont and Damloup were firing as fast as they could be loaded. When we passed the two points, the air pressure, produced by the continuous discharges, was so terrific that blood gushed from our ears, and our lungs almost ceased working."

A combatant who was in one of the most advanced trenches early in the battle of Verdun and who has returned to Paris wounded gives his experiences as follows:

"At dawn we received orders to leave the trench and to retire to a strong position in the Vaux woods in front of Douaumont. Bending low we retired the four or five kilometers through the snow without much loss. Once in the new trenches we could not hear one another speak, so great was the noise of the cannonading, and when we looked through the periscopes we could only see heavy clouds of smoke spouting out of the sky, with jets of fire flashing through the snow flakes. There were about a dozen of us in the trenches and we felt the suppressed emotion so much that at last we all burst out singing, and yet none of us could hear a word spoken, even by himself."

"Then we saw the Germans coming on. They were in such masses that they looked like a flock of sheep. When our guns began to speak, white empty spaces showed among the gray of the advancing masses; but they were soon filled by fresh patches of gray. As they neared our barbed wire our machine guns opened fire and we had to cover our ears with anything that came handy, the noise was now so tremendous. I felt no fear, but I had no feelings nor thoughts, only a sort of buzzing and vertigo. When night came on and the flares lighted up

the field, the Germans seemed to be quite close, but it was an optical illusion. They advanced very bravely, waving their rifles or leaping as they passed over the heaps of dead. I was knocked over by a shell and had my arm broken and as the trench was completely destroyed, I crawled away and fortunately met an armored automobile which took me to Verdun."

"Do you know about the trick we played on the Germans in Caures Wood?" was the question with which a French soldier who had been in the Verdun fighting introduced today his account of an incident at the front.

"Well, to the north of Verdun," he continued, "a little beyond Beaumont, lies Caures Wood. It was a point to which the Germans devoted special attention and therefore everything was done to give them as good a reception as possible."

"While our infantry on the fringe of the wood held off the enemy, a lieutenant of engineers and his men made their final preparations in the wood which had been carefully mined beforehand. When all was ready the infantry fell back and the Germans, convinced that our men were bolting, tore after them into the woods, yelling exultantly."

"When the last Frenchman was safely out of the wood on the other side, some one posted near Beaumont pressed a button. There was a heavy boom and trees mingled with bodies shot into the air. Virtually every man of the enemy in the wood had been killed."

U. S. FORT PLANS ARE FOUND IN WRONG PLACE

New York, March 3.—Plans of United States fortifications have been found in the possession of Richard von Arend and Rudolph von Kracht, two young Germans arrested here on a charge of operating the mails to swindle, according to a statement made by Assistant United States District Attorney MacDonald. Von Arend and Von Kracht, who claims, according to the Federal authorities, to be German army lieutenants, were arraigned before a United States commissioner here.

According to post-office inspectors the two men had conducted a systematic begging campaign through the mails, asking for help on the ground that they were destitute German army officers. They are said to have refused the aid of representatives of charity organizations, because they did not wish to make public their antecedents, as required by such organizations.

Von Arend and Von Kracht were held in \$5,000 bail each. They denied ever having had any plans of American forts and said the only things they owned were pictures sent them from Germany by relatives.

A Specific Against Colds.

The nearest thing to a specific against colds is a sleeping porch or open bed room and a cold, sponge bath every morning when you first get up. Even then you will occasionally take a cold, especially when colds are epidemic, and when you do you will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a great help in enabling you to get rid of it. Try it. Obtainable everywhere.

Exploded By Drop Of Sweat.

A single drop of sweat from the brow of a workman, dropped into a tank containing 24 pounds of cotton saturated with nitric acid, caused a loud explosion at the Atlas Powder Company's plant at Mt. Carbon.

Workmen near by narrowly escaped injury when the explosion came and immense rolling clouds of smoke passed through the building. A drop of water on this preparation will cause it to explode. The plant makes large shipments every week of high explosives for the French army.—[Pottsville (Pa.) Cor. Phila. North American.]

Keep Your Bowels Regular.

As everyone knows, the bowels are the sewerage system of the body, and it is of the greatest importance that they move once each day. If your bowels become constipated, take a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets just after supper and they will correct the disorder. Obtainable everywhere.

The Usual Way.

"Jinks is fighting mad. What's the matter?"
"He's just come from a peace meeting."

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

INSTRUCTIONS OF KENTUCKY G. O. P.

Are Given For Charles W. Fairbanks.

NEGRO VOTERS HANDED SLAP

Morrow and Powers Offer Themselves As Sacrifice In Scrap Over Negro.

ONE DARKEY DELEGATE SENT

Louisville, Ky., March 2.—In a convention marked by wrangling over the delegates-at-large to the national convention in Chicago in June, the Republicans of Kentucky instructed the State delegation for Charles W. Fairbanks, stepped heavily upon the toes of some 85,000 negro voters and then adjourned. Adjournment did not come until after midnight nor until after Edwin P. Morrow and Caleb Powers had offered themselves as sacrifices to the party rather than cause the desertion of the negro voters.

The trouble came about over the election of one negro delegate-at-large and seven whites to head the State delegation to Chicago.

Negroes and negro adherents demanded that the 85,000 negro voters be allowed two out of the eight delegates-at-large, but when the question was finally put the original motion carried and seven white men and one negro were chosen, with half a vote each. One motion was made that the seven white delegates-at-large have three-sevenths of a vote each and the negro delegate one full vote. This was voted down.

The eight delegates at large, with half a vote each, were instructed to "vote in the national convention for Fairbanks for President as long as his name is before the convention."

E. P. Morrow, Augustus E. Willson, John W. Langley, Caleb Powers, E. C. O'Rear, Richard P. Ernst, William Marshall Bullitt and Phil Brown, a negro editor, were elected members of the State-at-large delegation.

R. W. Hunter and W. D. Cochran were appointed members-at-large of the State Central Committee, by Judge McKenzie Moss, who was elected chairman of the convention.

S. H. Kash, of Corbin; W. H. Strange, of Hart county; J. W. Bomar, of Louisville, and G. L. Perryman, of Adair county, were chosen as delegates from the State-at-large. The latter two are alternates.

After the convention adjourned delegates to the national convention met to elect a Republican national committeeman. Col. J. W. McCulloch, of Owensboro, was re-elected. The delegates were in session until after 2 o'clock. Col. McCulloch's election taking place at 2:15 this morning.

E. T. Franks, of Owensboro, was re-elected chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and Alvis Bennett was re-elected secretary.

A BLOOD SUCKER ONCE VALUED VERY HIGHLY

Our great-grandfathers regarded the leech as a sort of first-aid outfit in case of sickness. In the days when blood-letting was a popular panacea, the physician would have worried less over the loss of his pill box than over the death of his little animal. And so long as blood-letting was popular, there was nothing to match the efficiency of the leech.

Nature fitted him for the task to which the physician adapted him. Long before he was used on humans the leech was performing operations

of his own on fish, frogs and other neighbors of his in the mud and slime at the bottom of his marsh home.

His operating tools consist of a cuplike sucker at the end of his tail and another at his mouth. Also at his mouth are three semi-circular, sharp-toothed jaws, which he works together like a saw. With these he cuts his way through the scales of a fish and reaches the blood.

Then the leech's wormlike body begins to expand. He has eleven pairs of sacks in his stomach, and he must fill all these before he is satisfied. He drinks until he is from two to three times his natural size.

The leech is liveliest in daytime, and at night he curls up for a nap. When winter comes he buries himself in the mud and waits for warmer weather.—[Philadelphia North American.]

GREAT GRIT IS SHOWN BY MANGLED TRAINMAN

Chicago, March 2.—The dim flames in half a dozen lanterns cast a flickering light early to-day on the strangest scene within the memory of the witnesses. A switchman, his left leg and arm caught and crushed under a freight car in the stock yards, gave orders for jacking up the car, gave permission to a surgeon to amputate the injured members, then gritted his teeth and watched the double amputation.

Henry R. Knudsen is his name. He is 34 years old and works for a railroad in the stock yards. He stumbled over a plank just in front of a moving freight train. His arm and leg were caught in the guard rail and the first trucks of a loaded coal car passed over them.

Dr. William T. Borrelli, ambulance physician at the stock yards station, was summoned. Dr. Borrelli, with his instruments, crawled under the car and examined the man's injuries.

"No chance in the world of getting you out this way," he reported. "How about taking them off right now? They'll have to come off anyway."

"Shoot the works," was Knudsen's reply, as he eased his shoulders into the arms of another switchman, who was supporting him.

His eyes, narrowed by the terrific pain, yet remaining fixed on the operation, watched Dr. Borrelli cut off his arm and then his leg. When it was all over Knudsen fainted. He was taken to the Englewood Hospital, where he was reported as having just a fighting chance for life.

An Ideal Spring Laxative.

A good and time-tried remedy is Dr. King's New Life Pills. The first dose will move the sluggish bowels, stimulate the liver and clear the system of waste and blood impurities. You owe it to yourself to clear the system of body poisons, accumulated during the winter. Dr. King's New Life Pills will do it. 25c at your druggist.

The Value Of Laughter.

The salary of Goldberg, the cartoonist, has been raised to \$50,000 a year. Royalties may bring his annual income to \$100,000. Raymond Hitchcock and Eddie Foy are reported to have "movie" contracts calling for more than the American people pay their President. Many of the Hearst newspaper cartoonists get over \$10,000 a year, and some of them are responsible for more circulation than Mr. Hearst's \$75,000-a-year editor.

These salaries are not so important in themselves as in what they imply. People will pay well those who give them what they want. What do we pay our foremost thinkers and educators—\$3,000 to \$6,000 a year? The American people will pay men to make them laugh. Will they pay men to make them think?—[Wall Street Journal.]

Talk is cheap provided you don't have to take it back.

ROUMANIA ON ANXIOUS SEAT

Is Helpless Between Contending Powers,

BUT WATCHING FOR A CHANCE

To Gain Certain Advantages—Public Indifference Regarding Alliances.

IS LIKE BELGIUM AND SERBIA

Bucharest, Roumania Feb. 20, (by Courier to Berlin, Feb. 26, via London, Feb. 29.)—Nobody here expects that anything short of a military cataclysm will range Roumania on either side in the war.

Leaders of the responsible political parties say that the chances of her doing so have vanished, although it is admitted that when it appears to be certain that one group of allies will triumph over the others, Roumania will join the expected victors in order to gain territorial advantages.

That is the quintessence of statements made to the writer in interviews with leaders of public thought and affairs.

Roumanians who have advocated action against the central group now deem the military situation in Europe uninviting, while others maintain that joining the central powers would be the best policy. The former blame Premier Bratiano for permitting opportune moments to pass. Ex-War Minister Filipescu, an ardent supporter of the Entente allies, is Premier Bratiano's severest critic. Ex-Minister of Interior Jonescu takes a similar stand, with the difference that in his opinion Roumania may yet join the Entente group.

Ex-Finance Minister Marghiloman considers Russia is the arch enemy of Roumania and argues that before the war ends Roumania must join the central powers or find herself isolated and "without a friend on earth."

In the main the general attitude is no wis one of indifference. It must not be assumed that full control of the Government by either faction would not place Roumania on one side or the other. Premier Bratiano on gaining the upper hand, according to the general belief, would throw Roumania to the Entente side, while it is thought that Marghiloman undoubtedly would range her with the central powers.

There has been a split in the so-called Federal Party, formed by the merging of the Jonescu and Filipescu factions to support Premier Bratiano. Several days ago Filipescu formally broke with Bratiano, so that the latter's position as Government head is considered badly shaken. Even Bratiano's supporters feel that another important Entente reverse would cause his fall. Bratiano is quoted as saying that if the Entente loses Salonica it must expect him to retire.

Roumania's position as viewed in the light of recent developments is one of helplessness, the best indication of which is found in the fact that after the sale to the British Purchase Bureau of 80,000 carloads of wheat, Roumania was obliged to sell to the central powers 100,000 carloads of mixed cereals. The British transaction had the full sanction of the Roumanian Government, but the pressure exerted by the Marghiloman faction robbed the contract of many advantages to the British.

Grain dealers and producers having failed to offer wheat in sufficient quantities to fill the contract of 80,000 cars made between the British Purchase Bureau and the Roumanian Export Commission, the contract has been radically modified. Sellers under the old contract received \$6.40 per hundred kilograms, the price paid by the Germans and Austrians, but the sellers were required to store and insure the British purchases at their own expense until six months after the war. The sellers figured their expenses would be \$120 per hundred kilograms, while the German and Austrian purchases were to be delivered immediately without expense.

Grain experts here say it is not likely that the full 80,000 carloads will ever be obtained.

In exchange for the sale of the 100,000 carloads of grain to the Germans and Austrians, Roumania wanted to import certain needed articles, some of military value. The Germans and Austrians refused to include any of the latter in the list.

It is no longer a secret that the Roumanian army has ammunition for only two months if the demand

upon it is not too great, and it is feared that an attempt to import ammunition from any country would be disastrous, because either side would pounce on Roumania before any quantity of ammunition had been received and she would suffer the fate of Serbia and Belgium.

RESIDENT OF ALABAMA HAS 493 DESCENDANTS

The little town of Oneonta, tucked away in the foothills of Alabama's mineral district, has discovered why there are so many Smiths in that region.

Uncle Josh Smith, who lives near that town, is hale and hearty at 99, and he has 493 children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, great-great-grandchildren and great-great-great-grandchildren. They are still alive and well and will soon have a family reunion. Uncle Josh's youngest child is 15, his oldest is a great-great-grandfather.

Here is the way it runs: Uncle Josh's son, Sam Smith; his son James Smith; his son, Robt. Smith; his son, John Smith, and the latter's daughter, aged 8. There is still a younger son of Uncle Josh, William Smith. There is John's son, Sam; a daughter of Sam, and her child, Sam, who is a grandfather at the age of 34.

Uncle Josh is a parson and still preaches in the Primitive Baptist churches of his section. He is active, walks five miles any time, has a fine appetite, reads several hours a day and is still a good horseman and rifle shot.

He came to Alabama shortly after it was admitted to the Union. His advent was thrilling. A cyclone overtook him and he sought refuge in a field where a hay pole stood. According to his story he held to the pole and was blown around it like a whirlingig. Finally the pole was uprooted, but he hung on, and he and the pole were landed 300 yards on a hillside. He's living within a stone's throw of the place now.—[Birmingham Cor. New York World.]

A good treatment for a cold settled in the lungs is a Herick's Red Pepper Porous Plaster applied to the chest to draw out inflammation, and Ballard's Horsehound Syrup to relax tightness. You get the two remedies for the price of one by buying the dollar size Horsehound Syrup; there is a porous plaster free with each bottle. Sold by Z. Wilbur Mitchell, Beaver Dam, Wis. Advertisement.

His Pedigree.

Old Dumas was just as little ashamed of the colored blood in his veins as was his son, says the Baltimore American. A troublesome man was boring him about his origin. "Your father, M. Dumas, was the offspring of a white Frenchman and a negress?"

"Yes, monsieur."

"Your grandfather and grandmother on the mother's side must have been coal black?"

"Oui, monsieur."

"And your great-grandfather, M. Dumas?"

"He was a monkey, monsieur. My pedigree begins where your ends!"

The Court Of Last Resort.

Around the stove of the cross-roads grocery is the real court of last resort, for it finally overrules all others. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been brought before this court in almost every cross-roads grocery in this country, and has always received a favorable verdict. It is in the country where man expects to receive full value for his money that this remedy is most appreciated. Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

Our Annual Loss.

An average of 95 tons of soil and loose rock is washed into the ocean every year from every square mile of the United States, according to the Geological Survey. This estimate does not include the Great Basin. The immensity of this contribution may be better comprehended when it is realized that the surface of the United States covers 3,688,500 square miles.—[American Contractor.]

That's One Way.

One Kentucky widower has just married his third wife from the same family. That's one way to avoid the trouble of getting used to a new mother-in-law.—[Des Moines Register.]

OHIO WOMAN'S WISH

For Tired, Weak, Nervous Women

Bellefontaine, Ohio.—"I wish every tired, weak, nervous woman could have Vinol, for I never spent any money in my life that did me so much good as that I spent for Vinol. I was weak, tired, worn out and nervous, and Vinol made me strong, well and vigorous after everything else had failed to help me, and I can now do my housework with pleasure."—Mrs. J. F. LAMBORN.

We guarantee Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic, for all weak, run-down, nervous, debilitated conditions. James H. Williams, Druggist, Hartford, Ky. Vinol is sold in Beaver Dam by Z. W. Mitchell, Druggist.

A Sunny Disposition in the morning follows the use of **Rexall Orderlies** the night before

The laxative tablet with the pleasant taste

In neat tins 10¢ 25¢ 50¢



JAMES H. WILLIAMS

THE REXALL STORE

We have the exclusive selling rights for this great laxative.

BIG REDUCTION IN OVERCOATS

FOR THE Next 10 Days.

\$15.00 Coats	-	\$9.49
12.50 Coats	-	7.49
10.00 Coats	-	6.49
8.50 Coats	-	4.49
5.00 Coats	-	3.49

and many other bargains in stock Come in and get the pick of the stock.

HUB CLOTHING CO.
HARTFORD, KY.

Life and Farm Insurance!

SEE

S. P. MCKINNEY & SON,
BEAVER DAM, KY.

District managers for the Mutual Benefit of Newark, N. J., which is one of the oldest Mutual Companies doing business in this State.

They will also insure your property in old and well established companies doing business in this State. The best is none too good. When in need of life or fire insurance call them over either 'phone—the Cumberland or Home. Office in rear of R. T. Taylor's drug store, Beaver Dam.

3811

FARM DRAIN TILE

At Wholesale Price.

Spend one cent and write us a postal for Price, delivered at your railroad station, and our price will come to you by first mail. Don't wait. Ask for price on Wire Fencing also.

Fordsville Planing Mill Co.
(INCORPORATED)
JAKE WILSON, Mgr. FORDSVILLE, KY

The Herald---Only \$1.00 a Year
SUBSCRIBE NOW!

Cold Settled in my Stomach.

Lost My Appetite. Could Not Sleep. All Remedies Failed.



Took Peruna. Am Cured. Peruna A Great Family Medicine.

Mr. Chas. Sauerbier, 815 Main street, St. Joseph, Mich., a constant friend of Peruna, Uses it in his Family.

THE HARTFORD HERALD

SEBER MATTHEWS, FRANK L. FELIX.
EDITORS.
FRANK L. FELIX, Pub. and Prop'r

Entered at the Hartford post-office
as mail matter of the second class.

It seems a reflection upon the patriotism of our own beloved country that while thousands—yea, millions—of citizens of other nations are cheerfully facing death and giving of their heart's blood for the honor and stability of their country, here in the United States our President must call for a show-down in Congress, to find out whether or not the people's representatives are with him upon the plan of the preservation of our national integrity. It is indeed a strange brand of patriotism that will not stand by the President on international questions in this trying hour.

Whether they have a right to or not is none of our business, but the Progressive element of the Republican party in Kentucky is claiming recognition at the hands of its political alma mater. The Republican leaders evidently seem to think they can get along without the Bull Moose fellows or that the latter will return to the fold anyhow, whether any attention is paid to them or not. It is alleged that there are not enough of the Moose herd to amount to anything, anyhow. Each element seems to want the other to do some "overturing." But we predict that the Moose will lead the Elephant in the procession at Chicago in June.

A serious ruction was created in the Republican State Convention at Louisville last week when the matter of sending delegates to the National Convention at Chicago came up. Some of the white Republican leaders wanted to include one or two negroes in the delegation and some didn't. The matter became so hot that Messrs. E. P. Morrow and Caleb Powers offered to resign their places as delegates in order that negroes might take their places. The matter was finally compromised by choosing one negro delegate and seven white ones. Rastus is fast losing favor with the Republican leaders but it will take him a long time to find it out.

The late Republican State Convention in Louisville was not such a quiet and harmonious affair as some of the g. o. p. leaders would have the public think. Besides almost completely ignoring the eighty thousand negro voters of the State, another serious split was caused in the party by the adoption of a new ruling under which they are sending eight delegates-at-large to their National Convention instead of four, as heretofore. Concerning this the Lexington Leader (Republican) says: "The change in the method of choosing the delegation from the State-at-large was a sacrifice of principle to expediency and the consequences, as foreseen by the Leader, show the danger of such a course."

The Republican party of Kentucky is evidently developing a new set of bosses, bent on rule or ruin.

HARD TIMES—SOME CAUSES.

Frequently we hear complaint of hard times, and an old farmer was in our office a few days ago who said he did not know what was to become of the people of his section. We have no doubt about the sincerity of these complaints, but there must be a cause and that cause must originate, in some degree at least, among the people who feel the press of hard times. In a certain sense, poverty and adversity are sometimes of a personal nature. This is no reflection on the honesty and integrity of the people, but rather due to the fact that they do not always take advantage of the opportunities offered them or do not study causes which naturally must produce effects. Our Savior said, "The poor ye have always with you," and conditions have not materially changed since the day when He said this.

Crops last year were good and products of the farm have brought fair to fine prices with very few exceptions. The industrious and thrifty farmer has had little to complain about. Co-operation is the keynote of good prices for farm products, and in the lack of this lies much of the cause for any complaint. If the farmers as a class would only come to fully realize how necessary this is to their mutual or personal success, they would take advantage of opportunities offered and thereafter be more contented and prosperous. It seems a hard lesson to learn, but it must be learned before satisfactory success is attained.

There is another cause for this cry of alleged hard times which some people do not seem to take note of or care about. And it is a cause which always produces effects. Postmaster R. B. Martin, of Hartford,

tells us that during the month of February just passed he issued over three thousand three hundred dollars worth of post-office money-orders. What this money went to pay for, of course it is none of his business to know, but the plain fact is established that it was paid into his hands and left the county. Much of it—no doubt the great bulk of it—has gone never to return for anything we may have to sell. Presumably much of it went to mail-order houses in the large cities to buy goods of various kinds. In such cases these goods can be bought to just as good advantage at home, everything considered. If there is anything that tends to impoverish a community it is a practice like this.

No wonder times are hard with some farmers and some families when they refuse to co-operate with others of like occupation and insist on sending the money they make to distant States. They think they are saving money but still they face hard times. They do not seem to understand their bad fortune, but the cause should be plain to any reasoning person.

Let us hope that the people who are prone to complain of hard times will yet learn to look about them and discover in themselves or matters which they might control, the real cause for same. Then a new and better resolution should be in order.

REPUBLICANS SEEM TO BE RIDING TO A FALL

That all is not serenity and contentment in the corral supposed to contain the Bull Moose and the Elephant is plainly seen in the following editorial in the Louisville Herald, the organ of the Progressives in Kentucky:

With a cock-sureness which indicates short memory, Republican leaders of Kentucky are making up their various important committees and selecting their National Convention delegates in a manner which can not fail to put a ray of hope into the aching Democratic heart.

After months of talking about the "get together" spirit, after a gubernatorial race which sent Republican hopes to exultant heights, after mingling at the polls and in public meetings with the progressive or independent element of our citizenship, the small coterie of Republicans who have a habit of doing the party's thinking and acting, seem to have misjudged the temper of the rank and file.

They are up to their old tricks. They are attempting to proceed without regard for the thousands of voters who refused to stand hitched four years ago. Without changing the complexion of the organization and turning a deaf ear to the rather timid protests which have been made, these Republican leaders are lining up for another campaign.

We sincerely hope they will pause to consider where the votes are to come from. Can they, standing pat, command the handsome support given the standard bearer, Edwin P. Morrow, in his great race last fall?

We would like to see a State organization that would merit this support. It was given last fall ungrudgingly and with very few questions asked, because of the imperative need for better government in Kentucky. But little has happened in the party councils since to indicate that this patriotic manifestation is appreciated.

We fear that unless some recognition be given the vast Progressive element in the party the leaders will ride straight to a fall.

SHIPPING 120 TRAINS OF SUGAR AT A TIME

Chicago, March 4.—The first trainload of what is said to be the largest transcontinental shipment of a single commodity ever made passed through Chicago to-day.

It was sugar from Hawaii. The entire consignment, most of which goes to New York refineries, weighs 250,000 tons, is valued at \$25,000,000 and the freight charges will be in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000.

The entire consignment will require 6,000 freight cars, or 120 solid trains. The movement, which will require three months to complete, was made overland because of the blocking of the Panama Canal.

The first trainload left San Francisco February 24 and is due in New York next Tuesday. A small part of later shipments will go to Philadelphia.

Notice To Creditors.

Dundee Deposit Bank having been placed in the hands of the Banking Commissioner of Kentucky, all persons having claims against said bank (now in liquidation) are notified to present same, properly proven, to the undersigned at Dundee, Ky., on or before the 1st day of May, 1916.

G. B. LIKENS,
Special Deputy Banking Commissioner.

NEGROES ANGRY OVER TREATMENT

They Received at State Convention.

DIDN'T GET THE RECOGNITION

They Were Used To Nor Representation Desired At Republican Meeting.

WANT A SECOND CONVENTION

The Lexington Leader, edited by Harry Giovannoli and the recognized mouthpiece of the Republican party in Kentucky, says:

A second State Republican convention, to be called at the instigation of colored Republican leaders, may be a result of the dissatisfaction engendered among some of the colored delegates by the Louisville resolutions.

The colored Republican organization known as the Republican Pacific and Political League, will, it is understood, assume the direction of calling a second convention. George W. Gentry, of Lincoln county, is president of the league; Dr. E. Underwood, of Frankfort, is Vice President, and J. E. Wood, of Danville, secretary; Ed Chenault and Ed Willis, of Lexington, are actively interested.

An outline of the plan to be followed was given to the Leader by Ed Chenault on his return from Louisville.

"This is not to be merely a colored convention," he said. "It will be a Republican convention, assembled under the call of the National committee."

"The election of eight delegates, where the call provided for only four, was not in accordance with the call, and we do not expect it to stand, if contested."

"We shall ask Chairman Franks to call a State convention under the provisions of the call of the National Committee. If he refuses, we shall make it by reason of his negligence. We hope that white delegates will attend this convention, which will probably be called within thirty days."

"The convention will then choose four delegates, one of whom will be a colored man, and we believe that these delegates elected in proper form will be entitled to seats in the convention."

Chenault was asked if the colored men could properly claim that the election of eight delegates was irregular, inasmuch as many of the colored men supported the resolution committee's report.

His answer was that the colored delegates had no voice in the convention in many instances; that the chairman voted them in some cases, and that in others they were counted after they had left the hall.

"The honest white Republicans will concede that we were entitled to one-fourth representation on the delegation. We were not consulted at all as to the one-half vote proposition. The only negro admitted to the party councils was Phil Brown. And we feel that he betrayed us."

"If it had not been for the colored Republicans, who sat still in the boat and voted under the Log Cabin to a man, there would be no Republican party in Kentucky to-day. The colored voter has been the solid basis of Republican success in this State, and now all he asks is that the party will not permit a handful of officeholders to take away what little he has been given of party honors and recognition."

GEN. MILES ON QUESTION OF AN INVADING ARMY

It is true that I have no fear of a foreign invader landing on our shores in large forces. The placing of an army on American soil is the last thing any European government would attempt. It would never be re-embarked. It would dissolve like the snow beneath the midday sun. Whenever it has been attempted it has resulted in disaster. An enemy, to make any show of strength, must land 400,000 men and 80,000 horses, with all the ammunition, transportation and munitions of war required, with supplies enough to feed the men and animals at least 90 days, because it would be easy to burn anything within their reach. Then, supposing our own navy at the bottom of the sea, it might be possible for an invader to reach our shore. It would require a tremendous amount of transportation to embark an army of 400,000 men and 80,000 horses, together with all equipment and supplies. If such an army should land here and the ships that brought them could not be destroyed by the

patriotism and valor of the American people before they could be sent back for another load, then I would want to live in some other country.—[Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS ASKED BY A TAX-PAYER

McHenry, Ky., March 4.—I wish to ask a few questions to be answered through the columns of The Herald. Haven't we a road tax on our head and property to work the roads with? Do we have to pay this tax and work the roads, too? Will some one answer? Will some one tell us how the road fund has been applied the past year? I think it is due the tax-payers to know what application has been made of the available funds. Does not the law provide for a financial statement to be published each year? Let the people have this statement. Is there any law in regard to how many times the Fiscal Court is allowed to meet during one year? Please give the number of times. Have we now a Road Engineer as we had during the tax-working system; if so, what is his salary? R. T. MOSELEY.

LENT BEGINS TO-DAY AND EASTER OCCURS APRIL 23

To-day (March 8) is Ash Wednesday and consequently the day on which Lent begins, to continue forty days. Ascension Day is on June 1 and Pentecost on June 11. The Easter of this year will come on April 23, the latest in a number of years. Easter cannot come later than April 25 nor earlier than March 22. The earliest Easter was on March 23, 1913. In 1856 it fell upon the same date.

Easter will not come as late as this year until 1943, when it will fall on April 25. Thereafter it will not come so late until the year 2000 when it again falls on April 25.

NEW TRIAL IS GRANTED TO CHARLES FULKERSON

In the closing hours of the recent Circuit Court the motion for new trial of Charlie Fulkerson, who was convicted at the special August term of court of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary for killing Wesley Smith at Rockport in May, 1909, was heard by Judge Slack. The ground relied on for a new trial by defendant, was that the Commonwealth's Attorney, Ben D. Ringo's argument was prejudicial to the rights of defendant. The particular portion of the argument of which the defendant most strenuously complained was that portion which urged the jury to find the defendant guilty lest he should be turned loose and returned to his former neighborhood where he was not wanted. The defendant pleaded insanity as defense and it was in response to this plea that the argument referred to was made.

After brief consideration of the argument, which had been reported by the official stenographer, Judge Slack awarded the defendant a new trial.

We are reliably informed that those interested in prosecuting Fulkerson are getting up a petition asking the court that he be released from jail and be permitted to go on own recognizance during good behavior. We are likewise informed that he will be released if such petition is presented.

For Sale Or Exchange.

A lot of splendid saddle and harness stallions, with lots of style, good size, royally bred and some of them show horses. Also a number of big good black Jacks that are good enough for any country. I will sell them at very reasonable prices and take in exchange other good stock or real estate. And when you want a nice, gentle, fresh Jersey cow, let me know. Everything I sell I guarantee just as I tell you and I want to do business with you—either sell to you or buy something from you, or if you want to sell a good Jack, a stallion, a farm or anything, write me.

W. M. KIRBY,
Bowling Green, Ky.

914—Box 23.

A Great Combination Offer.

The Hartford Herald, regular price per year, \$1.00; The Youth's Companion, regular price per year, \$2.00. The regular price per year for the two papers, \$3.00. In blocks of 5 subscriptions for each, we will send a copy of each to 5 different parties, each one year for \$12.00. Good on new or renewals. Get busy and get up a club of 5 for each paper and remit \$12 to The Herald and we will do the rest. 10c.

Potatoes For Sale.

I have about 40 or 50 bushels of Early Ohio Irish Potatoes for sale. 1013 F. L. FELIX.

The efficiency, marksmanship and gunnery of the United States navy were highly praised by Admiral Frank Fletcher in his testimony before the House Naval Committee.

JUST LOOK AT OUR NEW THINGS READY TO WEAR



THERE IS NO USE IN SEWING YOUR FINGERS OFF. COME IN AND SEE THE MANY READY-TO-WEAR THINGS WE HAVE FOR YOU.

WHEN YOU SEE OUR PRETTY WAISTS, UNDERWEAR AND SCORES OF OTHER DAINTY THINGS YOU WILL LIKE THEM. WHEN YOU PRICE THEM YOU WILL BUY.

THEN YOU WILL NOT HAVE TO WORK SO HARD AND WILL HAVE MORE TIME FOR THE CHILDREN.

Carson & Co.,

(Incorporated.)

HARTFORD, KY.



Stock Bills

of all kinds and sizes
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The Herald Office

PRICES MOST REASONABLE

and work furnished
with

Neatness and Dispatch

Will Appreciate Your Order

Wire Fencing Continues to advance on the market.

Our price is below wholesale cost on all styles we carry in stock.

Write postal and our price sheet will be mailed to you at once.

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JAKE WILSON, Mgr.

FORDSVILLE, KY

McHenry Mfg. and Machine Co

Founders and Machinists,
Incorporated

McHENRY, KY.

Automobile Repairing a Specialty

EDWARD NELSON, Mgr.

DR. S. C. BAIRD,

Veterinary
and Dental Surgeon

HARTFORD, KY.

Located at S. E. Bennett's Stable.

Call answered day or night.

Hartford Herald—Only \$1 Per Year
SUBSCRIBE NOW!

We Are Daily Receiving Our



New Spring Goods!

Owing to scarcity of dye stuff, and a general shortage of much material, we placed a large per cent of our spring orders some time ago, thereby saving a large advance to our customers in many lines.

Much of our spring stock cannot be duplicated at the price bought, hence our advice to you is to do your shopping early, and save later advances. Now, this may sound like fiction to you, but it is a true statement of **UNDENIABLE FACTS**. If you are a "doubting Thomas" you will find out later that the above statements are true.

Be wise, buy from us and buy early. Also Remember That It Pays to Trade With a House That Saves You Money.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

LOCAL NEWS AND PERSONAL POINTS

"There's a Photographer" in Hartford.

Fresh Comb Honey at Petty's. New Tomatoes at Petty's to-morrow.

Good Meals 25c. CITY RESTAURANT.

Fresh Field Seed at J. W. Ford's Mill. 10tf

Jumbo and Sweet Mixed Pickles at Moore's.

Everything in the Fruit line at Petty's Restaurant.

New barrel Kraut just opened at Moore's Meat Market.

New Orleans Fresh Oysters at Petty's Friday—for Sunday.

Circuit Court Clerk A. C. Porter spent Sunday in Hardinsburg.

For Cook Stoves and Ranges call on Acton Bros., Hartford, Ky.

Northern Seed Potatoes can be had at Acton Bros., Hartford. 9t2

For Sale—Redtop Grass Seed. JOE C. HOCKER, Beaver Dam, Ky. 5t6

Mrs. Fred Anderson, of Masonville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Riley.

We have received a full line of Garden Seed in package and bulk. ACTON BROS., Hartford, Ky. 9t2

Call on Moore for Pure home-made Lard, Breakfast Bacon, Ham, in fact, anything good in Fresh and Cured Meats.

Wanted—A few pupils to finish up a class in shorthand and type-writing. See Mrs. Arthur Petty for particulars.

Mrs. John Bircher, who has been visiting relatives at Irvington and Brandenburg, returned home yesterday evening.

Mr. W. H. Williams, of the Goshen neighborhood, who has been ill for quite awhile, is no better. He is nearly 72 years old.

Get your Fertilizer, Field Seed and Farming Implements from D. L. D. SANDERFUR, Beaver Dam, Ky. 10t3

Mr. Earl Tichenor, of Centertown, and Miss Gladys Forman, of

Narrows, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Foster Bennett, city, Sunday and Monday.

For Sale—One pair of good work mules, harness and wagon. EZRA GORMAN, Beaver Dam, Ky. 10t4

Just Received a carload of American Wire Fencing. None better. Prices right. U. S. CARSON. 10tf

The iron bridge across Muddy creek, on the new pike west of town, is nearing completion. It is 110 feet long.

Miss Gladys Forman who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. W. L. Schneider, Centertown, has returned home.

Mr. Ben Taylor, barber, was called to Zion City, Ill., last Friday by the death of his brother, Mr. James Taylor. He has not yet returned.

Mrs. Lizzie Bennett and little son Edmond Allen, city, are spending a few days with her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Forman, of Narrows.

Choice hand-packed Tomatoes, 90 cents per dozen. Cash without discount. This offer is for a limited time. JOHN ROWE, Centertown, Ky. 9t4

Mr. James Bennett has sold his house and lot two miles west of Hartford and has purchased a house and two acres of ground near Rockport and moved onto same.

The family of Mrs. Sophronia Allen wish to express their sincere appreciation to neighbors and friends for their great kindness and loving sympathy at the time of their deep sorrow.

A new supply of Kodaks and Supplies just in. Orders received by mail or telephone given prompt attention. J. B. TAPPAN, Jeweler and Optician, Hartford, Ky. 9t2

Furniture and Bedding For Sale. I have a lot of house furniture and bedding I will sell at a bargain, for cash. MRS. ELLEN LIENBURY, Washington St., Hartford, Ky. 9t4

Judge J. M. Porter, Beaver Dam; S. M. Dexter, Centertown; E. F. Duke, Dundee, manager Dundee Mercantile Co.; G. W. Allen, South Carrollton, Ky.; Isaac Foster, city; J. M. Shultz, Prentiss; J. W. Mercer,

Beaver Dam, Route 2; Herbert Westfield, Hartford, Route 3; Mrs. Ellen Lienbury, city; Charles E. Miller, Fordsville; John C. Ralph, Narrows, Route 2, were among The Herald's recent callers.

Mrs. J. N. Martin, mother of Postmaster R. B. Martin, is still very ill of pneumonia at her home at Cromwell. Mr. Martin and family went out to see her the latter part of last week. They have all returned except Mr. Martin.

The series of meetings at the Baptist church have been continuing afternoon and night with much interest shown. The preaching by Rev. Thompson has been splendid. The meeting will probably close to-night or within the next few days.

Why grow one ear of corn to the stalk when you can grow two, three, four or more by planting the Missouri Multiplier corn—the corn that fills the silo and the crib? Seed for sale by W. H. RHOADS, Proprietor of Midway Farm, Hartford, Ky. 8t4

Mrs. P. H. Hood died at her home near Beda, this county, on March 1, from a complication of diseases. Her remains were taken to Hardinsburg, Ky., for burial. Mrs. Hood is survived by her husband and also a daughter, Mrs. Duvie, of Hartford.

Mr. Howell Wilkerson, of near Horse Branch, was brought to Hartford Monday and taken before Judge Jno. B. Wilson, when a jury was empaneled, who, after hearing the evidence, adjudged him to be of unsound mind and he was ordered to be taken to the asylum at Hopkinsville.

TO VOTE ON BOND ISSUE ON SATURDAY, MAY 20

A petition signed by about 500 citizens of Ohio county was filed in County Court last Monday, asking that a vote be taken on the issuance of \$300,000 in bonds to be used in road building and bridge building in Ohio county. The petition is styled: "J. D. Williams, et al., motion for bond election."

In pursuance with the petition an order was entered directing that an election be held in the various precincts of Ohio county on Saturday, May 20, 1916, to ascertain the will of the legal voters of said county as to whether or not the \$300,000 in bonds should be issued.

Result of Examination.

In the recent examination held for common school diplomas, out of seventy applicants, sixty made the required grade and were granted diplomas.

Those making the highest grades were: Willie Lake, 93, Loretta Crowder 93, Karl Rayborn 92.8, George Brown 91.7, Rufus Tichenor 91.5, Lucille St. Clair 91.1, Otto Brackin 90.5, Carl Ashby 89.9, Flossie Mason 88.1, Randall Ross 87.9, Nova Swain 87.7, Alvin Cambron 87.3, Mary E. Lindley 86.9, Edward Ellis 86.7, Volney Barnes 86.7, Bertha Fentress 85.8, Harvey Robinson 85.3, M. W. Clark 85.2, Ronda Sanderfur 85.2.

Otto Brackin, a 16-year-old school boy from Prentiss, made 100 per cent. on spelling, the only one who has had this distinction out of 312 applicants during the last two years. Mary E. Lindley, of Noe creek, only 12 years of age, made an average of 86.9 per cent.

Mission Board Meeting.

The Ohio County Mission Board of Missionary Baptists will hold their regular monthly meeting at Hartford, March 14th, at 1:30 p. m. All churches and parties who are interested will please take notice and meet with the board on this date. All members are urged to be present, as important business will come before us. PIRCH SHIELDS, Ch'm'n

W. K. S. In Old Time Form.

The W. K. S. boys played the Madisonville first Y. M. C. A. basketball team Friday evening, March 3d. The game resulted in a victory for W. K. S. The score was 54 to 14. The game was more interesting than the score indicated. A feature of the game was the superb team work of the W. K. S. quintet. The boys enjoyed their stay in Madisonville very much and received the best of treatment. Line up as follows:

W. K. S.	Madisonville
M. Barnes, f	B. Hoffman f
Davis f	L. Hoffman f
P. Barnes c	Ramsey c
Pirtle g	Bowmer g
Thomas g	Michael g

Sigsbee McKenney officiated. The following accompanied the team: Orville Hodges, David Barnes, Ray Faught, Arthur Creel; Coach Rev. W. C. Frank.

Stogies Popular.

Fairmont, W. Va., March 6.—The 24 stogie factories operating in the Fairmont district, and purchasing stamps from the Fairmont revenue office, made 61,000 more stogies in February than they did in January.

The February output was 114,000 greater than that of December, 1915. In December, 680,300 stogies were made in the Fairmont district; in January the number was increased to 732,800; while in February a new record was made when the number of stogies manufactured reached 794,500.

MINE WORKERS AND OPERATORS MEETING

Meetings of both mine workers and mine operators of Western Kentucky convened at The Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. All officials of District No. 23, United Mine Workers of America, and about 100 delegates from local unions in Western Kentucky, left Central City for Louisville Monday afternoon, and various members of the Western Kentucky Coal Operators' Association arrived at The Seelbach Monday night.

It is to be hoped, for the good of all, that an amicable agreement will soon be reached.

18 PRISONERS BURNED TO DEATH IN EL PASO JAIL

El Paso, Tex., March 6.—Nine persons were burned to death, and probably forty others seriously burned, eleven fatally, when fire, starting from a large tub containing a solution used to exterminate germ carrying vermin, exploded in the city jail late to-day. Many of the victims were thoroughly saturated with the solution when the flames enveloped them, and their cries of agony were heard by a great crowd which assembled outside the jail.

Surgeons said to-night the death list probably would reach twenty, and many of the injured would not live more than a few hours.

When a burst of flame blew out the windows and doors, a number of the victims dashed into the streets affre from head to foot, one of the victims a veritable torch, plunging through the jagged remains of a window, gained the jail roof, where he expired. A number of prisoners were blinded. Albert Curles, of Louisville, was seriously burned.

A Big Poultry Deal.

Ellis Bros., the produce men, have closed a deal with the American Society of Equity for all the pooled poultry in Ohio, Daviess, McLean, Hancock, Muhlenberg, Logan and Butler counties.

It will take, so we are informed, from 10 to 15 poultry cars to handle the poultry. It likewise means that from \$35,000 to \$45,000 will be distributed in the above named counties for poultry.

This is the largest poultry deal ever pulled off in this section of country.

Mr. W. E. Ellis, senior member of the firm, left for New York City yesterday to effect a sale for this purchase.

Company H Inspected.

Company H, Third Regiment, K. N. G., was inspected at the armory here last Thursday night by Capt. Easton R. Gibson, U. S. Army, and Col. J. Henry, of Frankfort, Ky. There was a fairly good attendance of the soldier boys, ample to pass a creditable inspection.

The equipment was pronounced in excellent order. Capt. Gibson stated that the rifles were in the best condition of any he had inspected, with the exception of one other company.

Sunday Eggs.

The Sewing Circle of the Methodist church is asking all the members of the church and any friend who feels so kind, to give the eggs gathered on Sunday for four Sundays. Many of our friends in the country might slip a dozen in their pocket when coming to town. Mr. Amos Carson will gladly receive them for us. It pays to advertise. We received for our hen shower a response from a distant State. We accept parcel-post eggs.

Mules For Sale.

I have a span of black mules for sale. These mules are 5 and 6 years old and well matched. One is 16 and the other 15 1/2 hands high. For further particulars call on or address, I. D. HAZELWOOD, 9t4 Hartford, Ky., Route 5.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Alexander Davis, Beaver Dam, to Iamie May Bell Likens, McHenry. Orville Gray, Hartford, Route 5, to Bessie Wells, Hartford, Route 6. S. D. Johnson, Livia, Ky., to M. B. Hudson, Livermore, Ky.

Subscribe for THE HERALD and get the latest news. Only \$1.00 per year.

Any coward can get married, but it may take a hero to stay married.

A FINE MEETING AT BEAVER DAM

The Farmers' Chautauqua Was Well Attended.

IMPORTANT MATTERS WERE UP

For Discussion—The Occasion Was Very Profitable To All Who Attended.

GOOD RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

One of the largest and most interesting Chautauquas ever held in Ohio county was that at Beaver Dam, March 2d and 3d. There were some 200 farmers present who seemed to be deeply interested in the work and benefited by scientific farming.

The meeting was called to order by President W. E. Travis at 10:00 a. m., Thursday, March 2d. After a short talk by Mr. Travis, Miss M. E. Sweeney made a forty-five minutes talk on "Home Management." She dwelt very forcibly upon the need of Domestic Science in our public schools. From 11:15 to 11:45, Mr. M. O. Hughes spoke on the "Use, Growth and Benefit of Crimison Clover," after which the President appointed the following committee on resolutions: W. A. Casebier, S. L. Stevens, Dr. P. T. Willis, Noon.

At 1:00 p. m. Mr. Elliott gave quite an instructive talk on "Growth, Culture and Use of Apples," which was followed by questions from the farmers and answers by Mr. Elliott. At 1:45 Miss M. E. Sweeney talked for 30 minutes on the "Needs of the Housewife on the Farm," and tried to show and explain to the farmers how easy it would be and with how little expense to place many conveniences in their homes for their wives. She said the average fifty-acre farmer has \$585 worth of labor-saving machinery on the farm, while his wife had a sewing machine. 2:15 vocal solo by Mrs. W. C. Frank, reading by Mrs. W. E. Travis. 2:30 to 3:20, Mr. E. S. Good spoke on "Feeding Beef Cattle by the Most Improved Methods." The sum and substance of his talk was that the real pay in fattening beef cattle was in the manure for fertilizing purposes. At 3:20 Mr. M. O. Hughes spoke for 45 minutes on "Fattening Cattle and 'Drainage.'" As to fattening cattle, he agreed almost verbatim with Mr. Good. On drainage, he told us that the land of Ohio county was very much undervalued; that it was as good land as he had seen sell in the State of Ohio for from \$100 to \$300 per acre, the difference being that we must get the water out of our land. 4:00 p. m., adjourned to meet at 10:00 a. m. Friday, March 3d.

Friday, March 3d, 10:00 a. m., Mr. Elliott in a one hour's talk on "Insect and Fungus Pests of the Fruits," went into a very minute and scientific explanation of all these pests, telling how they worked on the trees and how to get rid of them. He said to make an orchard pay it ought to have three sprayings during the season. 11:00 a. m., Mr. A. S. Good entertained us for 50 minutes upon "Scientific Methods of Feeding Hogs," asserting that experiments showed that hogs must be fed a balanced ration, and not corn altogether. Noon.

1:00 p. m., Committee on resolutions reported as follows: We, your committee on resolutions, beg to submit the following report: 1st. Whereas, the members of this club and the farmers in general throughout this county are much in need of information concerning soils, crops, stocks and fruits;

2d. Whereas, the health, happiness and comfort of our homes depend so much upon a knowledge of domestic science and the installation of home conveniences;

3d. Whereas, good music and recitations so thoroughly qualify the mind for the reception of needed ideas and solid facts, and

4th. Whereas, we so much needed a suitable place in which to hold this mid-winter Chautauqua, therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That we are under deep and lasting obligations to the talented speakers who have so ably and clearly pointed the way for much better soils, crops, stocks and fruits and who have inspired us to greater attainments in agricultural pursuits.

2d. That we appreciate and recognize Miss Sweeney as an able teacher of Domestic Science which we recommend being taught in our graded schools and as a splendid suggestor for much needed home

conveniences which we hope will be placed in each home at the earliest possible time.

3d. That we heartily thank the ladies for the good music, songs and recitations which we have enjoyed, and

4th. That we hereby acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Jno. H. Barnes for the use of his commodious opera house during this session, and appreciate the interest he has taken in behalf of the farmers of this community.

Respectfully submitted, W. A. CASEBIER, S. L. STEVENS, P. T. WILLIS, Committee.

Resolutions adopted as submitted. In addition, the following resolution was offered: Whereas, we feel that the farmers of Ohio county, Kentucky, have been greatly benefited by and through the knowledge and work of our county agent, W. W. Browder, and believing that when the farmers as a class are benefited the whole county is benefited, therefore be it

Resolved, that we hereby petition the Ohio County Fiscal Court to pay the entire sum of \$600 necessary to secure the services of the said county agent for the year 1916, out of the county levy.

Resolutions adopted without a dissenting voice and at this time there were by actual count 125 members present.

At 1:15 Mr. M. O. Hughes spoke for one hour on "Farming as a Business," and "Diversity of Crops on the Farm." At 2:20 reading by Miss Geneva Taylor. At 2:25 W. W. Browder spoke for thirty minutes on "Organization and Self-Helps for the Farmer." This was followed by short talks by Messrs. Henry Little, A. M. Smith and others, after which Mr. S. L. Stevens announced that the A. S. of E. would meet at Hartford on Friday and Saturday, March 10th and 11th. Adjourned.

Good Horse Wanted.

We are again in the market for a good work horse for delivery wagon. This horse must be 16 hands high, weight 1,100 or more, sound, gentle, and a good looker. Will buy if worth the money. Write or come to see us, if you have what we want, and your price is right.

Yours respt., DEXTER & VINCENT.

Dealers in Saddles, Harness, Hardware, Staple and Fancy Groceries, (10tf Centertown, Ky.

Hay and Corn For Sale.

I have about 10,000 pounds of second-class hay I will sell at a bargain. The hay is first year timothy but has considerable weeds in it. It is all right for stock cattle or horses. I also have about 500 bushels of good corn and 100 bushels of late corn, not so well matured, that is for sale. For further particulars call on or address

F. L. FELIX, Hartford, Ky. 10tf

Woman Burned To Death.

Mrs. Willie Campbell, wife of Carlos Campbell, Rosine, was burned so badly last Thursday that she died Friday. She lived about 24 hours. She was playing with one of her children in front of an open grate when her clothing caught fire. One of her children met the same fate about a year ago.

For classy job printing—The Herald

O. H. TAYLOR, C. E. BEAVER DAM, KY.

EXPERT IN Highway and Drainage Design.

Hello, Mr. Car Owner!

This is now March and it will soon be time to go car riding and your car is all out of repair. Have you thought about it?

We carry all repairs for the Ford car in stock and are prepared to furnish repairs for any other machine on short notice. We will do your repairing at reasonable prices. All size tires and accessories carried in stock. Phone, write or come and see us. We are always ready to wait on you.

FUQUA & COMPANY, Beaver Dam, Ky.

THE HARTFORD HERALD

FORD PARTY ARE
NOW HOME AGAIN

The Cost Of the Trip Was
\$400,000.

FORD PLEASSED WITH RESULTS

Doesn't Care Whether People
Think Peace Efforts Are
Foolish Or Not.

WAR'S END NOT YET IN SIGHT

The New York World says:
It cost Henry Ford \$400,000 to attempt to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas." That was the figure by Gaston Plantiff, financial manager of the Ford peace expedition, when he returned on the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam from Rotterdam with the routed rear-guard of doves.

"Four hundred thousands dollars, more or less," he said, when told that many persons had wondered how much the undertaking really cost Mr. Ford. "The more or less is significant. The expenses probably will top that figure a little when they are all figured up."

And he said it within hearing of Mr. Ford, who did not even wince.

There was a rumor that the money spent on loving cups, peace toasts and other stimulating liquids for the delegates and those delegated to accompany them on their travels to everlasting tranquility has amounted to several thousand dollars.

"Not a word of truth in it," Vice-roy Plantiff said when asked if the report were true. "I have vouchers for everything and there isn't one for liquor."

It was learned that champagne was served at five different banquets, but such affairs were paid for in bulk. Tips were never less than 10 per cent. On the voyage home on the Nieuw Amsterdam \$600 was given in tips for the services to the party of three Ford representatives, six peace delegates and two correspondents.

Those in the returning party, besides Mr. Plantiff, were R. S. Neely, assistant general manager of the expedition; R. B. English, its Secretary; Gov. Louis B. Hanna of North Dakota, Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver and Mrs. Lindsey; the Rev. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago and Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Frederick B. Holt, as well as Joseph Jefferson O'Neill, a World representative, and Thomas W. Steep of the Associated Press.

Mme. Schwimmer was left in Stockholm in charge of the permanent peace congress. The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked and John D. Barry of San Francisco remained with her. Louis P. Lechner, at last report, was in Switzerland spreading the peace propaganda and endeavoring to get peace delegates.

Mr. Ford went down to quarantine on the revenue cutter to meet the party who lined up against the Nieuw Amsterdam's rail and in all their gentleness gave him a rousing cheer as he stood on the deck of the cutter.

He went nimbly up the ladder to the liner and after a hearty handshaking all around, went to a stateroom on board reserved as a headquarters.

Mr. Ford was mum to all inquiries as to his future peace plans until he returned to the Waldorf, where he said just one thing, which was:

"I don't care whether people think efforts for peace are foolish or not. I am just as ready and anxious as ever to do anything that will bring about peace."

Mr. Plantiff said he did not know what Mr. Ford's plans were for the future promotion of peace. He also refused to discuss reports that he had recommended the dismissal of Mme. Schwimmer, who was reported to be queening it expensively over the Permanent Peace Board delegates in Stockholm.

Gov. Hanna, who was taken ill

WHAT CATARRH IS

It has been said that every third person has catarrh in some form.

Science has shown that nasal catarrh often indicates a general weakness of the body; and local treatments in the form of snuffs and vapors do little, if any good.

To correct catarrh you should treat its cause by enriching your blood with the oil-food in Scott's Emulsion which is a medicinal food and a building tonic, free from alcohol or any harmful drugs. Try it.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

with fever in Copenhagen, but returned fully recovered, was even more reticent about discussing the expedition.

"I see no hope for an early close of the war," Judge Lindsey said. "All the belligerent nations have decided the war was inevitable and they will have to fight it out. The war is too scientific a struggle to be ended by a sweeping victory. It cannot be settled by a Gettysburg or a Waterloo. The main thing the trip did was to educate the delegates in Europe."

Judge Lindsey also said he made the discovery that food was still plentiful in Germany.

"I bought a meal in Merseburg for 50 cents that could not be duplicated in New York for \$3," he said.

Judge and Mrs. Lindsey left the Ford party and went to Berlin to investigate for Mr. Ford the possibilities of a plan for caring for the orphans of soldiers in the belligerent countries, and also to look into a proposition to take care of the population of Poland, toward which Mr. Ford was reported to have offered to give \$1,000,000.

"I will have to see Mr. Ford before proposing what can be done," Judge Lindsey said.

Dr. Jones, with his heavy white beard, was a picturesque figure on the liner.

"If prudence and business wisdom had figured, the expedition never would have set afloat," he said. "I told Mr. Ford I had no apologies for being a member of the party. The members admitted the crudities and incoherences incident to such an experiment, because the company was hastily gathered and therefore poorly organized."

"But we made a dent in four neutral countries and received respectful attention in four cities. We found unmistakable evidence that the anguish of Europe is for peace."

"The members of the party are of the opinion that the future work of Mr. Ford and his associates in Europe had better be concentrated at The Hague in co-operation with the Anti-War Council, which already has very important international connections and an efficient working force, together with the Women's International Committee for Permanent Peace and kindred organizations."

"The time for newspaper publicity and popular agitation has passed. Now the harder task of quiet conference, wise deliberation and high diplomacy has come."

JIM CROW LAW WON'T
BE NOTICED IN HEAVEN

The following catchy advertisement appears in our want columns: AGENTS—You have been looking for something to sell colored people. We have it. "Negro Angels Entering Heaven." Home Supply Co., Jackson, Miss.

Whether an immortal soul inhabited the dust of a white or a black body we opine will matter not at all on the day Gabriel summons us to rise to judgment, and as sure as there is a heaven there will be negro angels entering it—else we shall all be of one color. Mark Twain, if memory serves us, relates a true story of an unsuccessful canvass made among the colored folk of Ohio by an agent who strove to sell them Bibles with illustrations showing that Moses and Aaron and Isaac and Jacob and all the rest of the biblical characters were dark-skinned. "Don't make no difference if they wuh," was one old negro's explanation of his refusal to buy. "Case we's all gwine to be white in Heaven." Be that as it may, we believe there will be plenty of room for everybody, irrespective of race, color or previous condition, and neither segregation nor Jim Crowe restrictions, neither friction nor ground of complaint of any score.—[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

Herbicide cures constipation and re-establishes regular bowel movements. Price 50c. Sold by Z. Wilbur Mitchell, Beaver Dam, Wis.

CARMEN SYLVA, NOTED
QUEEN MOTHER, PASSES

London, March 2.—A Bucharest dispatch received by Reuters via Amsterdam, says Queen Mother Elizabeth, of Rumania, (Carmen Sylva), died this morning. She was born in 1843.

The pen name "Carmen Sylva," by which the Queen Mother Elizabeth of Rumania was most widely known, was chosen by her in expression of her love for song and the woods. She was one of the most charming figures in the courts of Europe, and practically the only one of recent generations to gain fame as a poetess.

Her husband, King Charles I, of Rumania, died in October, 1914, past seventy-five years of age. Since then the queen mother herself had been in ill-health, suffering particularly from cataract in both eyes.

SOME HISTORY OF
THE CARDIFF GIANT

That Mystified the Public
Years Ago.

MUCH EXCITEMENT PREVAILED

At the "Discovery" Of the Petrified Body Of a Monster Man.

THE HOAX FINALLY REVEALED

It is not often that a hoax becomes nation-wide and stirs a country to a frenzy of excitement as did the supposed Cardiff giant find, which was reported to the public in 1869. In that year, on October 16, W. C. Newell, a citizen of Cardiff, N. Y., a village about thirteen miles from Syracuse, was digging a well. He had not gone very far when he unearthed what he supposed to be a monstrous stone man. After carefully examining it he decided that it must be a petrified giant.

The unearthed giant lay only about five feet under the surface of the ground. A small stream flowed about it, and to this was attributed its having turned into limestone, with bluish veins still visible, as well as tiny pores.

The citizens of Cardiff were naturally very much excited, and it was not long before the news of Farmer Newell's find was flashed all over the country. Then began a regular stream of visitors to the little village, to such an extent that it was almost a continuous procession. A big tent was erected in the field, in the center of which lay the supposed prehistoric monster. Even although only a small admission fee was charged, an idea of the vast number that journeyed to the place can be estimated when it is calculated that the sum of close to \$150,000 was paid to see the "giant."

For a long time only the curious assembled, but finally scientists from all parts of the country went to Cardiff to pass their opinion. While these learned men disagreed, for the most part they were credulous. James Hill, the New York State geologist, was one of these scientists who expressed that he was convinced.

Newell's family, when interrogated, stated that though they had lived on the farm for many years, they were never aware of the stone man's presence until they began digging the well. To add further to the mystery, an old Indian squaw in the neighborhood told of a tradition among her people that a gigantic Indian prophet, buried in that very place, had declared his body would one day be found intact.

The scientific men possessed various views. Some expressed implicit confidence that it was a prehistoric giant; others claimed that it was a statue, thousands of years old, and that it demonstrated that an ancient race who understood sculpture had once inhabited upper New York State. There were others who believed the whole thing was a hoax. One college president asserted that the giant was a statue of Phoenician workmanship, and that its presence proved that the Phoenicians had discovered America long before Columbus.

While the scientists argued, the fame of the Cardiff giant grew day by day. A syndicate was formed to take the monster through the country and exhibit it. P. T. Barnum, the eminent showman, offered a large price for the giant, but the syndicate would not sell.

Finally the truth of the mystery was revealed. It was found that Newell was sending thousands of dollars to his brother-in-law in Iowa, named Hull. An investigation was started, and it was learned that Hull had had a quarrel with a clergyman over the Bible text, "There were giants in the earth in those days," and had set to work making a "giant" on his own account.

Hull had chosen a block of soft

SCHOOL TEACHER

Wards off Nervous Break Down

Alburtis, Pa.—"I am a teacher in the public schools and I got into a very nervous run-down condition. I could not sleep and had no appetite. I was tired all the time. My sister asked me to try Vinol. I did so, and within a week my appetite improved and I could sleep all night and now I feel well and strong."

—ROSA M. KELLER, Alburtis, Pa.

We guarantee Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic, for all weakened run-down conditions and for chronic coughs, colds and bronchitis.

James H. Williams, Druggist, Hartford, Ky. Vinol is sold in Beaver Dam by Z. W. Mitchell, Druggist.

gypsum and had a German stonecutter in Chicago carve a statue out of it. He had picked it all over to imitate pores, and had trusted to the bluish streaks in the gypsum to masquerade as veins. Then Hull shipped his statue East, hired Newell to bury it by night without his family's knowledge, and when he thought a reasonable time had elapsed for the action of the earth to give the gypsum a look of antiquity, he arranged for the giant to be "found." All the arrangements worked to perfection, and the Iowa charlatan and the New York farmer fooled the entire country, including the most learned men. It is said that the old gypsum statue, which made a fortune for its projectors, is now lying neglected and forgotten in a barnyard in New York State.

FACTS ABOUT U. S. COINS
NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

The director of the mint is called on to answer such a wide range of questions concerning the values of old and new coins and medals that he has found it necessary to issue circulars covering matters of this sort.

Mutilated or uncurrent United States gold and silver coin is purchased as bullion. The mint has no pattern pieces for sale. The Government pays no premium for the return of any of its coins or paper money. New coins cannot be struck until authorized by an act of Congress. The mint supplies United States coins only, and not of any past date.

The coinage of the following coins ceased in the years named: Half and one-cent, copper, in 1867; one-cent, nickel, 1864; half-dime and cents, silver, and two cents, bronze, in 1873; twenty cents, silver, 1878; trade dollars, 1883; one dollar and three dollars gold, and two cents, nickel, 1889. The Columbian half-dollar was coined in 1893. The Lafayette dollar was struck in 1899, the date on the coin (1900) being that of the unveiling of the memorial.

There are certain markings on every United States coin that enable the place of its coinage to be located. Those struck at Philadelphia mint have no mark, but those struck at all other mints are distinguished by a small letter on the reverse, near the bottom. These letters are, C, for Charlotte, N. C., discontinued in 1861; CC, for Carson City, Nev., discontinued in 1893; D, for Dahlonega, Ga., discontinued in 1861; O, for New Orleans, and S, for San Francisco.

The coins of the United States now authorized by law are: In gold, double eagle, eagle, half-eagle and quarter-eagle; in silver, half-dollar, quarter dollar and dime; minor, five-cent, nickel, and one-cent, bronze. A person may buy a proof set of gold coins from the mint for thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents, and a proof set of silver and minor coins for one dollar and fifty cents. When the business of the mints is slack, medals may be struck from dies furnished by individuals, public institutions and incorporated societies, at a charge sufficient to cover the cost of the operation and the value of the metal.—[The American Boy.]

Take Herbine for indigestion. It relieves the pain in a few minutes and forces the fermented matter which causes the misery into the bowels where it is expelled. Price 50c. Sold all Z. Wilbur Mitchell, Beaver Dam, Wis.

AMERICAN HORSE MARKET
VERY MUCH DIMINISHED

It is good news for the army that the British Government has stopped buying horses and mules in the American market. As it is, the British and their allies have swept the best blood and sinew of the country's live stock into the war hopper, and if we were called upon to-morrow to put in the field a large army, for Mexican service, let us say, we should be very considerably handicapped for mounts and draught animals. Hundreds of thousands of animals have left these shores in the last 18 months, the Kansas City market alone having contributed 60,000 horses and 120,000 mules to the British army. It has been estimated by veterinarians that it will be some years before the supply of horses, especially, can be readjusted, in consequence of the market effect upon breeding of the loss of the best and sturdiest young mares and stallions. According to some authorities the effect produced by the drain of animals to South Africa during the Boer war, which was not anything like so great as the exportation of the last year and a half, was only just beginning to disappear when this war came.—[Army and Navy Journal.]

They Mostly Do.
She (recalling college days)—What became of our man of might? He—O, he married the woman of mustn't.

STOMACH TROUBLE
FOR FIVE YEARS

Majority of Friends Thought Mr.
Hughes Would Die, But
One Helped Him to
Recovery.

Pomeroyton, Ky.—In interesting

writes as follows: "I was down with stomach trouble for five (5) years, and would have sick headache so bad, at times, that I thought surely I would die. I tried different treatments, but they did not seem to do me any good.

I got so bad, I could not eat or sleep, and all my friends, except one, thought I would die. He advised me to try

Thedford's Black-Draught, and quit

taking other medicines. I decided to take his advice, although I did not have any confidence in it.

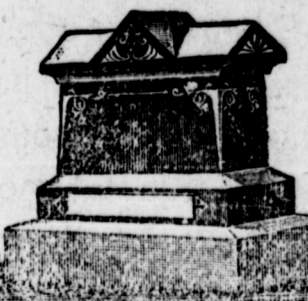
I have now been taking Black-Draught for three months, and it has cured me—haven't had those awful sick headaches since I began using it.

I am so thankful for what Black-Draught has done for me."

Thedford's Black-Draught has been found a very valuable medicine for derangements of the stomach and liver. It is composed of pure, vegetable herbs, contains no dangerous ingredients, and acts gently, yet surely. It can be freely used by young and old, and should be kept in every family chest.

Get a package today.
Only a quarter.

Fine Monumental Work



We have the largest, finest and best equipped Monumental Works in whole Western Kentucky. Carving and Lettering with pneumatic tools. An "up-to-the-minute" equipment for fine Monumental work. Thirty-seven years of honest business reputation and experience is back of every Monument that is sold by us. Remember there is only one Geo. Mischel & Sons in Owensboro and that is on East Main Street, Owensboro, Ky.

Get our prices before placing orders elsewhere.

Geo. Mischel & Sons, Owensboro, Ky.
INCORPORATED.

KENTUCKY
Light and Power Company

(INCORPORATED)

E. G. BARRASS MGR.,
Hartford, Ky.

Will wire your house at cost. Electric Lights are clean, healthy and safe. No home or business house should be without them when within reach.

SIX

Good Reasons Why The
Herald Should do Your
Job Printing

ONE

Intelligent understanding of your needs and expert knowledge of how to meet and satisfy them.

TWO

Close personal attention to detail in the execution of every job.

THREE

Internal shop efficiency, skilled workmen, modern machinery and thorough supervision clear through.

FOUR

Our own appreciation of the real value of what we offer, resulting in an unalterably high standard of output.

FIVE

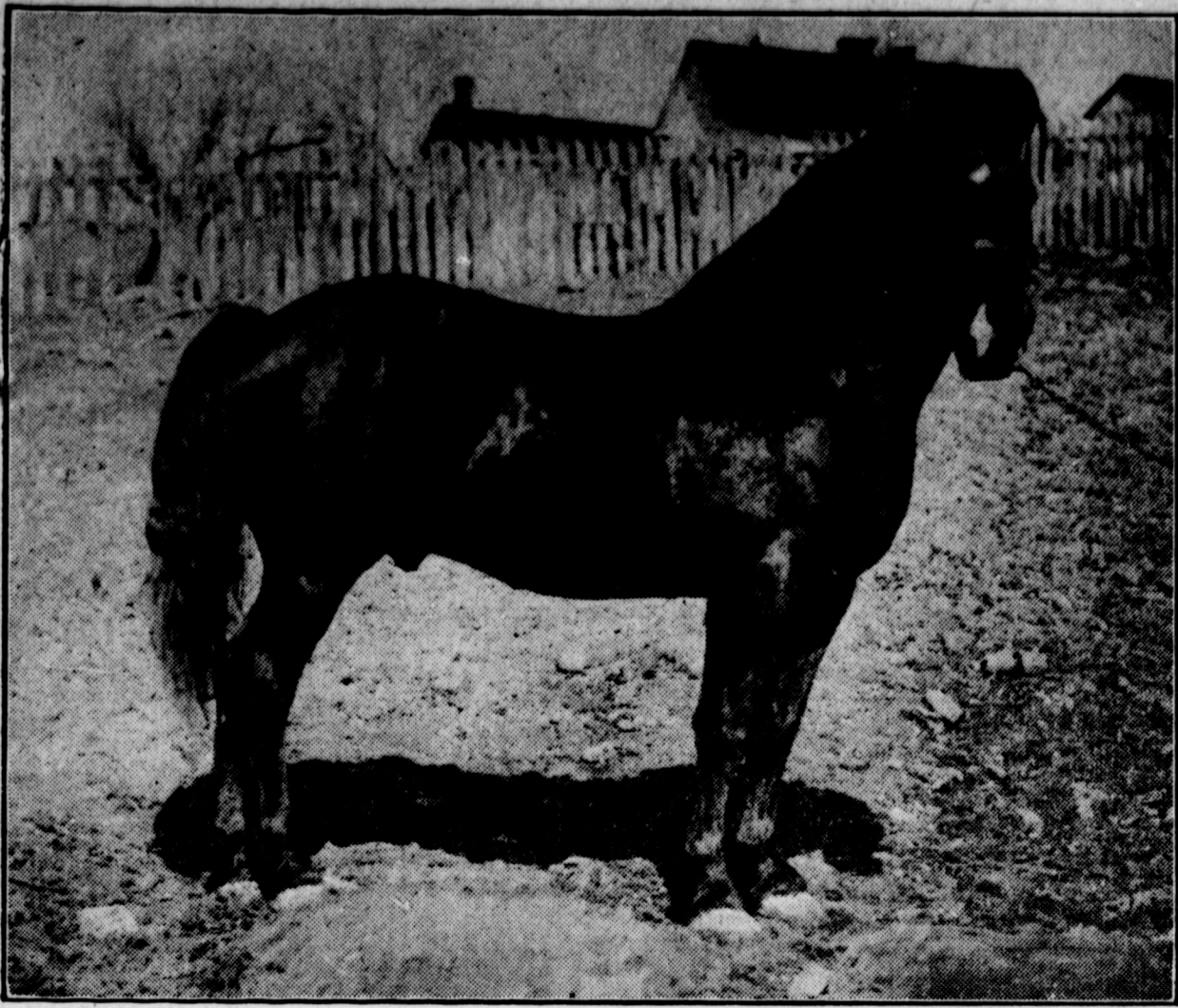
An unusual degree of success in promptness of delivery and meeting the emergency demands.

SIX

The helpful policy of supplying from our technical knowledge, when needed, the idea or suggestion required to give the touch of distinctiveness.

We think you'll like our service.

HERALD JOB ROOMS
Hartford, Ky.



LEO BEAUTY, Reg. No. 12015

Will make the season of 1916 at my Breeding Barn in Fordsville, Ky. Fee \$10.00 to insure a colt to stand and suck. Money strictly due when colt is foaled. Leo Beauty is a black Percheron with star in forehead, 16 hands high, weighs 1550 pounds, with lots of style and good action. He is one among the few stallions that got colts that sold as high as \$110 and several for \$100 at weaning time. Leo Beauty's coming two-year-old colts are selling as high as \$150. Ninety per cent. of his colts are mares, with lots of style and action and easily kept. Perfect work stock with size and conditions. Watch The Herald later for an advertisement of four more good ones at this barn. (The above is an exact picture of Leo Beauty.)

CHAS. E. MILLER, Fordsville, Ky.

A LITTLE HISTORY IN PRAISE OF RED HEADS

List of Flaming Tops Who Did
Great Things Is a
Long One.

"To be red-headed is a signal honor," said Bishop W. A. Quayle in a speech last week. The good Bishop is red-headed himself, and he was addressing the Hamline University Redheads' Club. He pointed out that all the angels painted by the old masters had red hair.

The list of red heads who did great things is a long one. Julius Caesar, world genius, was red-headed. So was Robert Bruce, and so was Queen Elizabeth. It is reputed that Helen of Troy, Dido, Cleopatra and Alexander the Great were red-headed. It was said of Thomas Jefferson that "he had the reddest head in Albemarle county."

Swinburne, the poet; John Bunyan, author of "Pilgrim's Progress"; Schiller, the poet, all had polls of blazing red. And in our own day we have, to keep Bishop Quayle company, Bernard Shaw, Victor Mordock, Governor Stubbs, J. Ham Lewis—yes, and Bob Fitzsimmons.

Judge Wofford, for many years Judge of the Criminal Court of this city, used to say that he never knew a red-headed criminal. Dr. E. L. Mathias, Chief Probationary Officer of our Juvenile Court, asserted in a speech recently that he never knew a boy with red hair to be inherently bad; and it is an old saying that there are no red-headed men in the penitentiary. Of course, this may be merely a coincidence, but it is here offered to the red heads for what it is worth.

Red-headed persons have always been reputed to be quick-tempered and ready to fight at the slightest provocation. "Red-haired people be folk that are to drede," runs a precept of the fifteenth century; and an old French proverb says: "Salute a red-haired man nearer than thirty feet off, and even so, hold three stones in thy fist wherewith to defend thyself."

Arthur S. Hoffman, editor of Adventure Magazine, may have this adage in mind in his attempt to recruit a regiment of red-haired men to be ready to defend this country if attacked. Already enough red heads have applied to make it certain the regiment will be recruited.

It will be safe to wager that if this red-headed regiment ever goes to war it will be heard from, whether Bishop Quayle goes with it or not. —[Kansas City Times.]

Hog Valued At \$1.125.

Just how much a pork chop would cost if the hog cost \$1.125 has not been figured out by the experts of the American Berkshire Congress, but the fact remains that Dr. Henry, of Philadelphia, paid that price for a porker at the congress held at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, in New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday.

terday. Not only that, but 55 other less valuable hogs sold for \$8,550.

The hog purchased by Dr. Henry was raised on the Hood farm at Lowell, Mass. All had been sent to the experiment station for demonstration purposes. —[New York World.]

NEGRO SEGREGATION IS POPULAR IN ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, March 3.—St. Louis has voted 52,220 to 17,092 for negro segregation, adopting two ordinances submitted by the initiative after the Board of Aldermen refused to head initiative petitions calling upon it to pass the ordinances.

Despite the most active campaign conducted in St. Louis since State-wide prohibition was submitted nearly ten years ago, less than half of the registered voters cast ballots. The ordinances will become effective in ten days and will prohibit negroes moving into blocks having white residents or whites moving into blocks with negro residents. The Mayor, the Board of Aldermen and virtually all officials of the Republican city administration fought segregation.

Colds Quickly Relieved.

Many people cough and cough—from the beginning of fall right through to spring. Others get cold after cold. Take Dr. King's New Discovery and you will get almost immediate relief. It checks your cold, stops the racking, rasping, tissue-tearing cough, heals the inflammation, soothes the raw tubes. Easy to take, antiseptic and healing. Get a 50c bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and keep it in the house. "It is certainly a great medicine and I keep a bottle of it continually on hand," writes W. C. Jesseman, Frankonia, N. H. Money back if not satisfied but it nearly always helps. Advertisement.

Squirrel Food.

Look out for this, it's a trick one. What riches, though winged, can never fly away? It's easy when you know the answer. Ostriches.

And watch your step on this one. What drums are often heard but never pounded? Shucks! Conundrums, of course.

And, while we're at it, what is it that plays only when it works? Humph! A player piano.

Proper Treatment For Biliousness.
For a long time Miss Lula Skelton, Churchville, N. Y., was bilious and had sick headache and dizzy spells. Chamberlain's Tablets were the only thing that gave her permanent relief. Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

Ban On Egg Shipments.

Washington, March 2.—Eggs not 95 per cent. good will be barred from interstate commerce hereafter under a ruling by the Department of Agriculture. Shippers packing more than 5 per cent. bad eggs will be regarded as violating the food and drug act by adulteration.

A pain in the side or back that catches you when you straighten up call for a rubbing application of Ballard's Snow Liniment. It relaxes the contracted muscles and permits ordinary bodily motion without suffering or inconvenience. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Z. Wilbur Mitchell, Beaver Dam, N. J. Advertisement.

MISSIONARY WITNESSES CUBAN VODOO DANCE

Strange Mixture Of Paganism
and Christianity—Devil
Doctor Leads Orgy.

In former years voodooism could thrive only secretly in Cuba, but since religious freedom has come to the island, writes Rev. John C. Elkins, a Methodist missionary in Matanzas, its devotees dare to come out in the open and hold public meetings. Strange as it may seem, the cult is making progress.

Voodooism is a curious mixture of paganism and Christianity. The voodooists formerly held their meetings by making pretense of following the Catholic ritual, but of course the worship was Catholic only in form. They still keep up this form in a degree and parade around at times with images of Jesus and Mary.

Last Sunday I witnessed a voodoo service from the front yard of Irene Toland School, here in Matanzas. A motley black crowd assembled early in the morning and danced continuously to the beating of the drum-tumbillito, a kind of a drum so called from the sound that it makes. The devil doctors (for that is their official title) were present. They were dressed very much after the manner of clowns. Each wore a belt of small bells and over the head a sort of long slender pyramid made of black cloth thin enough to permit the devil to see through it. This terminated in a tuft of black feathers, and behind it was a star or disk with the emblem of the group or order. Swaying and gesticulating, the doctor looked occasionally at the sky and muttered something to a man who hopped about in front of him, holding in his hand a fruit can with some black feathers. There is a great deal of ritual and symbolism in the service.

There are many groups of voodooists in Matanzas, perhaps more than there are of Protestant congregations. It seems that the negro population is fast reverting to its original paganism. It is charged that they sacrifice the "white goat" or the "white cock"—that is, a white child. Indeed, such crimes have been traced to voodooism, and the perpetrators have confessed. The devil and the serpent have central places in this horrid form of worship. Witchcraft is the drawing power, for through the fear of being bewitched the ignorant and weak of the race are held in terrible bondage by the voodoo doctors.

Our Aristocracy.

From a letter from Palm Beach: "One of the interesting sights is that of the dogs being pushed in wheeled chairs, each with an attendant at its side in addition to the negro boy pushing the chair."

We want:
Universal military service.
An inheritance tax.
And a larger dog tax. —[Chicago Tribune.]

SQUEEZING BLOOD OUT OF A TURNIP

A Lot Of People Apparently
Think It Can Be Done.

"You can't squeeze blood out of a turnip." This is absolutely true, but a lot of people evidently don't believe it.

You can't expect nervous, run-down men and women to be cheery, normal beings. They don't get one-half out of life what they deserve. But a lot of people expect it of them.

In every community there are a legion of these men and women. Not really sick, perhaps, but affected with a nervous, debilitated condition so that they imagine countless things are wrong with them. They have frequent headaches, are sluggish in mind and in body and they haven't enough real energy to make them self-reliant in even the little things of life. They haven't enough rich, red blood to nourish their bodies.

Their vital organs are congested. They need something to speed up their assimilation to a normal state, something to bring back old vitality, self-reliance and a cheery view of life.

They need something that contains the right nerve food, tonic, invigorator and appetizer which will awaken their sleeping energies.

Tanlac is designed especially to meet these conditions. For the relief of stomach, kidney and liver ailments and catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes it is believed to be without an equal. It fortifies one to better encounter fatigue, exposure and the daily grind of life.

Tanlac has won the greatest success ever scored by a medicine. It could not have done so without superlative merit. As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, so is the proof of Tanlac in the taking.

Tanlac now may be obtained in Hartford at the Ohio County Drug Co.'s drug store, L. C. Morton & Son, Centertown, Z. Wilbur Mitchell, Beaver Dam, where it is being personally introduced and explained. —[Advertisement.]

POEMS YOU'LL ENJOY.

DAD.

Dad was never no hand to fuss;
Used to hurt him to hear us cuss;
Kind o' settled in his old ways,
Born an' raised in the good old days
When a tattered coat hid a kindly heart,
An' the farm was home, not a toilin' mart,
An' a man was judged by his inward self;
Not his worldly pelf.

Seems like 'twas yesterday we sat
On the old back porch for a farewell chat
Ere I changed the farm and the simple life
For the city's roar an' bustle an' strife.

While I gayly talked of the city's charm
His eyes looked out o'er the fertile farm
An' he said, as he rubbed where the hair was thin,
"All right, son; you win."

'Member the night I trudged back home,
Sinkin' deep in the fresh turned loam;
Sick and sore for the dear old place,
Hungerin' most for a loved old face,
When I had climbed the hilltop o'er,
There stood dad in the kitchen door,
An' he says in a voice from deep within,
"Hello, son; come in."

One winter's day, the first of snow,
He went the way that we all must go;
An' his spirit soared to the realms above
On the wings of a simple hearted love.

An' I know that when I cross the bar
I'll find him there by the gates ajar,
An' he'll say, as he idly strokes his chin,
"Hello, son; come in."

**MORE AUTOMOBILES IN
USE THAN EVER BEFORE**

Despite the rising cost of gasoline automobiles continue to increase in number. Statistics compiled by Automobile, and just made public, show there are now in operation in this country 2,423,788 cars registered, of which 71,026 are commercial vehicles. This was an increase in the year of more than 687,000 cars. Ohio bought more automobiles during the

12 months than any other State, with New York second, Illinois third, Pennsylvania fourth, California fifth, Michigan sixth and Iowa seventh. There are more automobiles in any one of these States than in all the States of the cotton belt put together, if Texas be omitted. The Lone Star State, with over 90,000 machines, ranks tenth in the table showing the total registration in each State, being just behind Minnesota and just ahead of Massachusetts. It would seem that the Texas pony has found its successor. Texas, however, has only one car to every 49 people, while in some States, like Iowa and California, every third family owns its automobile. Where the people get the money to pay for the machines and for the gasoline to run them, is not explained. We wish it were. —[Charleston News and Courier.]

OUR EXTRA SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER

A Carefully Selected Clubbing
List of High Class Reading Matter.

Here Is Our Offer.
Hartford Herald 1 year \$1.00
Cincinnati Enquirer, weekly 1 year .75
The Housewife, monthly 1 year .50
Farm & Fireside, monthly 1 year .50
Woman's World, monthly 1 year .35

Regular value \$3.10
Our special price for all five, one year, is only \$1.65.

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Drafts feel best when we are hot and perspiring, just then they are most dangerous, and the result is neuralgia, stiff neck, sore muscles or sometimes an attack of rheumatism. In such cases apply Sloan's Liniment. It stimulates circulation to the sore and painful part. The blood flows freely and in a short time the stiffness and pain leave. Those suffering from neuralgia or neuralgic headaches will find one or two applications of Sloan's Liniment will give grateful relief. The agonizing pain gives way to a tingling sensation of comfort and warmth and quiet rest and sleep is possible. Good for neuritis too. Price 25c at your druggist. Advertisement.

Crowd Sees Man End Life.

Connersville, Ind., March 3.—Before a crowd of men and women en route home from church here William Leach, 70 years old, a well known resident of this city, slashed his throat from ear to ear and died while standing on a bridge in the business district. He cut his throat with a pocket knife. Passers-by attempted to interfere, but fell back when the dying man slashed the coat of a young man who had clutched his arm.

Generous Boy.

Little Johnny was in bed with measles. "Won't you please say my teacher to come and see me?" he asked his mother one day.

"You dear, good boy," exclaimed his mother. "Do you really love your teacher so much?"

"It ain't that, mother," replied Johnny. "I want her to catch the measles, so the other boys can stay away from school, too."

Dangers Of Modern Life.

Wife—Mercy! What's the matter with your face? You look as though you'd been in a battle.

Hub—I was getting shaved by a lady barber when a mouse ran across the floor.

Demonstrated.

Grubbs—Did that lawyer succeed in convincing the jury his client was insane?

Stubbs—Easily. The jury reasoned that a sane man would have employed another advocate.

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Does your back ache, feel weak and painful?

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The kidneys may be calling for help.

Weak kidneys cannot do their work.

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Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Arnold had. Foster-Milburn, Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. (Advertisement)

Best Pig Feed

I've been able to get, says Mr. W. M. Hubbard, President Indiana Poland China Breeders' Association, La. Fontaine, Indiana, in writing about Rapier's Pig Meal



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